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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 144 No. 24 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — December 13, 1943

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

OPD—12-13-1943 2

CHRISTMAS 1943 finds many Westvaco men in far places unable to extend in person the quiet word of good cheer and the firm handclasp that express the Spirit of the Season.

For them — as for ourselves — we take this opportunity again to express deep appreciation of the friendly understanding of consumers of our products and the cheerful cooperation of our friends in industry all through this difficult year.

For the year ahead we pledge practical expression of our sentiment by putting forth unstinted efforts to continue to serve you faithfully and well.

WESTVACO CHLORINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 24 December 13, 1943 Volume 144

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Proprietary Ass'n Scientists Meet

Research progress in the development of new therapeutic agents and in meeting production problems arising in the wartime manufacture of established pharmaceuticals was described by a series of speakers at the meeting of the Scientific Section of the Proprietary Association December 8 in the Biltmore hotel, this city.

Among those presenting addresses were Dr. R. L. Conklin, vice-president of the Institute for the Study of Analgesic and Sedative Drugs; Dr. Edward C. Merrill, of the United Drug Company; Dr. John C. Bird, of Vitamins Plus, Inc.; W. W. Hosler, of Strong, Cobb & Co.; Dr. George F. Reddish, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company; Dr. I. W. Grote and M. Woods of the Chattanooga Medicine Company; Dr. C. R. Addinall, of Merck & Co.; Dr. Thomas Lewis, of S. B. Penick & Co.; Dr. James C. Munch and J. D. McIntyre, of Temple University School of Pharmacy. Dr. F. J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the association, also presented a legislative review.

Dealing with "Cooperative Research in Industry," Dr. Conklin pointed to the growth in research work since the first World War, and especially to the closer alliance in research between industry and the universities. Companies in all industries doing research work, he said, were reported to have over 2,200 laboratories with 70,000 workers. The Institute for the Study of Analgesic and Sedative Drugs, he said, was a fact-finding body, not interested in product aggrandizement, and the results of cooperative research through it have been very satisfactory.

Dr. Merrill said that the shortage of drugs had been reflected in changes

—*Continued on page 61*

—O-P-D—

Hormones Restriction By Cartel Charged

OPD Washington Bureau

Charges that research in the field of hormones has been seriously affected by restrictions imposed by a foreign-dominated cartel operating in these products were made December 9 before a subcommittee of the senate committee on military affairs by Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge.

Testifying at continued hearings before the committee on the Kilgore bill (S. 702) for establishment of an office of technological and scientific mobilization, Mr. Berge said that more than half of the annual business in hormones in the United States is done by four companies which are subsidiaries or affiliates of a corresponding company in Europe belonging to a cartel which has controlled the hormone business most effectively abroad and in the United States.

In addition to charging the cartel with restricting research in this field,

—*Continued on page 61*

—O-P-D—

Remington Medal Presented to Fischelis

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary and chief chemist of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, and currently chief of the Chemicals, Drugs, and Health Supplies branch of the War Production Board's civilian requirements office, was presented with the Remington Medal, at a dinner December 7 in the Pennsylvania hotel, this city. The medal is awarded by the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in recognition of outstanding contributions to the profession of pharmacy.

Dr. Fischelis was the twenty-second recipient of the Remington medal. Prior to becoming editor of the New Jersey Journal of Pharmacy, he served as associate editor of "Druggists Circular" and managing editor of "Industrial and Engineering Chem-

—*Continued on page 41*

DCAT Section Elects Officers

The organization meeting of the newly-elected executive committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades

E. T. T. Williams

Section of the New York Board of Trade was held on December 9 at the Drug and Chemical Club, this city. The primary purpose of this meeting was the election of officers to serve for the next fiscal year, the results of which are as follows:—

Chairman, E. T. T. Williams, chairman of the executive committee of the Becton,

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Vegetable Oils Delivery Ban Suspension Extended

The current suspension of restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils to refiners has been continued through March 31, 1944, by the War Food Administration. Suspension of the restriction had been scheduled to expire December 31.

Authorizations for delivery to all users except refiners will continue to be obtained from the Food Distribution Administration. There is no change in authorizations for use of the four oils or the shipment of refined oil by refiners to other refiners, and margarine and shortening manufacturers.

Ammonia Nitrate Distribution Plan and Price Setup Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

A proposal that a single agency of the government take over the handling of ammonia nitrate in the East, including that produced by the TVA, the ordnance plants of the army and that being imported from Canada, as a solution of an almost impossible situation that has developed in the distribution of the material, is under consideration by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, it was learned December 8.

The problem arises out of the varying costs of transporting the ammonia nitrate, which is to perform an important part in the overall fertilizer distribution program in the production of next year's food and feed crops, from the point of production to the areas of consumption. Because prices are on an f.o.b. point of production basis, dealers are finding it impossible to figure their prices with any degree of certainty for as little as even a week ahead.

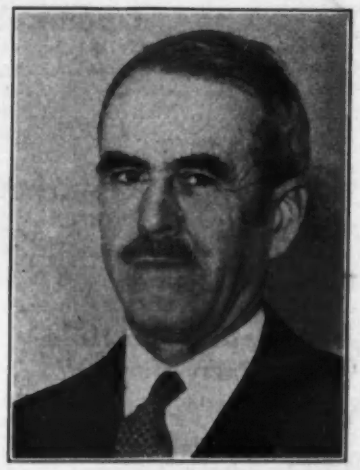
Prices presently are fixed at $47.50 a ton, f.o.b. production plant, to which is added the cost of transportation to the dealers. Under normal circumstances this would not be an unsatisfactory method of pricing the material since all dealers in a given area would receive their supplies from approximately the same point and the transportation costs would be approximately the same. In this instance, however, the ordnance plants are scattered in many different sections of the country, some of them quite re-

—*Continued on page 49*

—O-P-D—

DuPont Electrochemicals Dept. Head MacGregor

The appointment of Frank Sanderson MacGregor to be general manager of the electrochemicals depart-



Frank MacGregor

ment has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. The appointment becomes effective January 1, 1944, when Mr. MacGregor, since February, 1942, assistant general manager of the department,

—*Continued on page 37*

N.Y. Corporation Tax To Be Discussed Dec. 16

The New York State Tax Commission is proposing certain changes to the New York State Corporation Franchise tax law and a conference for the purpose of discussing these proposed changes will be held at the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth street, New York, December 16 at 8 p.m.

Suspension Extended Castor Oil Allocations

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Admistration has suspended allocation of castor oil, with one use exception, for the period of January 1, 1944, through March 31, 1944, thus extending for three months the current suspension order which became effective October 1, 1943. The extension (by amendment to FDO No. 32) is made possible by the continued improvement in inventories of both castor oil and the beans from which it is crushed.

The single exception in the new suspension order involves the use of castor oil in the production of paint-reducing oils. Applications for permission to use it for that purpose should

—*Continued on page 65*

—O-P-D—

Industrial Paint Sales OPA Exemptions Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales by manufacturers of industrial paints that were not sold during or before March, 1942, have been exempted from price control, the Office of Price Administration announced December 8, provided the total sale of any one such paint does not exceed $1,000. This action is contained in Amendment No. 37 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the General Maximum Price Regulation and becomes effective December 13, 1943.

New industrial paints are frequently formulated individually for particular prospective customers, OPA said, but only a small percentage of such formulations proves acceptable and reaches commercial production. As soon as production exceeds a sales volume of $1,000, the exemption ends and the paint must then be priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

"Industrial paint" is defined as a protective coating for industrial equipment, military equipment, and articles manufactured primarily for resale. The term as defined does not include protective coatings known as "trade sales" or "shelf goods" paints, thus strictly limiting the scope of exemption.

MRO Procedure on Chemicals Are Spelled Out by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Special procedures governing the use of blanket MRO preference ratings for the purchase of certain chemicals or other materials are spelled out in direction No. 5 to Priorities Regulation No. 3, the War Production Board has announced.

Blanket MRO ratings of AA-1 and AA-2 may not, according to the direction, be used to purchase chemicals or other materials included in the list attached to the order. The direction does not, however, affect the use of the AA-5 blanket MRO preference rating for the purchase of the specified chemicals. The following ratings may, however, be used for the materials contained in the list:—

1. AA-2X by persons eligible to use an AA-1 preference rating.
2. AA-3 by persons eligible to use an AA-2 preference rating.
3. Ratings for production materials to be physically incorporated in a product or construction project may be used to get the materials in the list for MRO for use in the production of that product or construction project. However, any materials so purchased must be deducted from the MRO quota under CMP Regulation No. 5 or any other regulation or order that places a quota limit on MRO purchases.
4. Any rating assigned by a preference rating certificate that specifically names the kinds and quantities of the items rated may be used.

Orders scheduled for delivery before January 1, 1944, of chemicals or other materials included in the list need not be re-rated, but orders for later delivery must be re-rated in accordance with the provisions of the direction.

Persons engaged in several lines of business activity to which different preference ratings are assigned must use the rating assigned to the principal activity in which he is engaged if it is impractical for him to apportion his needs for any material among his various activities.

Persons who need any chemical or other material covered by the list in the direction either as production material or for MRO, and are unable to obtain it with the ratings they have,

—*Continued on page 39*

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 10, 1943	Dec. 3, 1943	Dec. 11, 1942
138.1	137.7	138.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was an increasing reflection of the roofless price structure for botanical drugs in the price activities of the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. Although some lower ideas came out, the major sentiment was for higher quotations.

Prices were advanced on aletris, althea, Mexican anise, blackhaw, dewhiskered caraway, Carolina chillies, clovertops, elmbark, goldenseal, hawthorn berries, sassafras, scammony, serpentaria, H and I gum rosins, pinetar, pinetar oil, and imported casein.

Prices were reduced on borage, Indian celery seed, cornsilk, Jamaica dogwood, hempseed, Irish moss, lavender flowers, linden flowers, poppy flowers, rose flowers, African orris, crushed soapbark, B, D, E, K, and M gum rosins, gum turpentine, and alphapinene.

Polypentaerythritol Is Under Order M-25

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers and consumers of polypentaerythritol, a new product used as a substitute for tung oil, were reminded today by the War Production Board that production, distribution, and consumption of the chemical are governed by general preference order M-25.

Consumers are required to file applications monthly on form WPB-2945, giving complete and specific end-use information. Producers must use form WPB-2946 for the information required by M-25.

—O-P-D—

Alcohol Price-Control Eased Further to DSC

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales of West Coast ethyl alcohol by the Defense Supplies Corporation to government agencies have been given the same exemption from price control as ethyl alcohol produced in other areas, under amendment 5 to MPR-295, issued by OPA December 12.

The amendment, effective December 17, also modifies the provision for computing maximum prices for containers used in transporting ethyl alcohol, as part of the program to make the treatment of container charges uniform among OPA regulations on solvents. Similar action was taken in the case of containers for acetone and butyl alcohol.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Acacia, Gum Arabic:—10,000 pounds, Division of Purchases and Sales, Department of Commerce, Washington (25); invitation 32610, opening December 14.

Chlorine, Liquid:—1,500 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4904, opening December 14.

Disinfectant and Deodorant:—300 gallons of liquid, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Bath, N. Y.; invitation 44-103, opening December 15.

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Discoverer Speaks from London Today

Dr. Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, will present a ten-minute address from London over the Mutual Broadcasting system starting at 4:33 p.m., December 13. The radio address is a portion of the program in honor of Dr. Fleming in connection with the Scientific Award ceremony of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

—O-P-D—

Carnauba Wax Advanced In British Market

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1943

Prices for carnauba wax advanced to 425s per hundredweight.

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N.Y. Paint Club Holds Xmas Party-Meeting

Visions of postwar operations in the paint industry, with forecasts of the burdens and sacrifices as well as the benefits sure to accrue therefrom, were presented by War Production Board and War Food Administration speakers to members of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, at a meeting of that organization, held in the Biltmore hotel, December 9, at the conclusion of which the club's customary Christmas party was enjoyed by about 600 celebrants.

Principal speakers at the business session were:—K. N. Merritt, co-chairman of the New York City speakers' committee of the Committee for Economic Development, who urged his auditors to "Plan Now for Future Progress"; J. V. Thompson, chief of the Industrial Oils Division of the Fats and Oils Branch of the War Food Administration, who outlined "The Fats and Oils Situation," particularly as related to the withholding for lend-lease purposes of huge present and postwar supplies of linseed oil; Vernon Ladd, chief of the Drying Oils Section of that bureau, who spoke extemporaneously on the same subject; Thomas J. Craig, chief of the Protective Coatings Section of the War Production Board, who expounded the problem of converting from wartime to peacetime paint making, and Robert Solinsky, former chief of the Containers Division of WPB and now heading a similar body in the N. P. V. & L. Association.

In explaining why it would be impossible for WFA to grant larger allowances of linseed oil to the paint trade until the postwar requirements of Nazi-dominated countries can be gauged with some degree of accuracy, Mr. Thompson sounded the knell of hopes hitherto entertained by the in-

—*Continued on page 71*

—O-P-D—

Acetone Container Charge Revised by OPA Order

As part of a program to establish uniform methods of computing charges for containers used in shipping solvent chemicals, the Office of Price Administration December 12 set maximum deposits that sellers may charge on containers used in transporting acetone.

Formerly, OPA specified the amount per pound for containers, to be deducted from the established maximum price of the contents when return of containers was required by the seller. This amount was based on the maximum prices for used drums. In the case of containers other than drums, the amount of the reduction in the maximum price of the contents might exceed the market value of the containers.

The amended method (amendment 4 to MPR-36, effective December 17) recognizes the variation in value of different types of containers. Maximum prices of any type of container used will be based on the applicable maximum price covering that particular type or kind. The amount to be deducted from the maximum price of the contents of the containers when their return is required will vary as maximum prices of used containers of the same type change from time to time. OPA considers this to reflect more fairly the value withheld from the buyer when a seller requires container return.

—O-P-D—

Carbon Tetrachloride Blends Priced F.O.B.

Transportation charges on carbon tetrachloride blends when shipped outside the metropolitan area of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Louisville or St. Louis, will be borne by the buyer, under provisions of amendment 1 to MPR-79 issued by OPA December 12. The amendment is effective December 17.

At present, sellers in the four cities are bearing $3 of the total shipping charges for each 50-55-gallon drum sold outside their metropolitan area. Since the maximum prices of this product allow sellers only a narrow margin over cost, OPA said the shipping charges borne by sellers in these four cities have caused them substantial hardships and tended to interfere with normal distribution. Consequently, today's action specifies that maximum prices for sales of carbon tetrachlordie blends in 50-55-gallon containers by a reseller located in the named cities to a buyer in zone 1 located outside the metropolitan area of these cities shall be f.o.b. seller's

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Solvents Regulation Amended by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

To maintain production of butyl alcohol in the United States' territories and possessions, the Office of Price Administration announced recently an increase of 3 cents a pound in the maximum price for the chemical produced in those areas. The amendment is effective December 10.

There is only one such producer at the present and it is producing butyl alcohol at a loss. While its production does not exceed 5 percent of the total American output, extreme shortages of the product make it essential that all available production capacity be utilized, OPA said. Since adjusted prices will be lower than those currently paid to domestic producers, OPA said, the increase granted by today's revision will not seriously af-

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Solvents Allocations Cut by Peoria Strike

OPD Washington Bureau

December allocations of butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, and acetone have been ordered cut sharply by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board pending a settlement of the strike at the Peoria plant of the Commercial Solvents Corporation that has kept one of the nation's largest producers of solvents needed for the war effort out of production since November 19.

Officials of the division make no secret of the seriousness of the situation as a result of the shutdown. They report that it is threatening serious disruption of the allocation program for these vital products and that it is imperative that action be taken by

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Olive Oil Imports Ban Easing Delayed

OPD Washington Bureau

Decision by the government on the request of the olive oil importers for a relaxation of restrictions on imports to permit a large volume of olive oil being brought in from Spain will have to await the final determination of the government on the whole question of fats and oils supplies and their disposition, which is now under survey, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has informed Senator Robert Wagner of New York, it was learned December 9.

In a letter to the senator in response to several inquiries as to the situation on Spanish olive oil forwarded to the State Department by Mr. Wagner, the secretary said:—

"It must be kept in mind that the problem of olive oil shipments cannot be divorced from the larger one of the distribution of fats and oils of all kinds on a worldwide basis.

"Furthermore, other considerations are involved which have a direct bearing on the war effort. As an instance, purchases in Spain tend to exhaust our available peseta resources which at present are being utilized to capacity for certain operations of the greatest im-

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Aluminum Restrictions Relaxed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has eased restrictions on the use of aluminum to permit its employment in the manufacture of buses, and also for the fabrication of collapsible tubes. These two new wartime uses of aluminum are made possible by the issuance of Supplementary Order M-1-i, as amended.

Aluminum buses present many advantages over their heavier counterparts. There will be some additional passenger space, the lighter weight will make for a saving in gas consumption and, most important, ease the excessive pressure on tires and thus permit a more successful use of synthetic rubber for bus tires. Use of aluminum for collapsible tubes will result in an appreciable saving of tin and also replenish a short supply of tubes.

Superphosphate Price Ceiled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

A ceiling price of 66 cents per unit of available phosphoric acid content per ton for sales of superphosphate run-of-pile, f.o.b. cars at Hagerstown, Md., was established December 8 by the Office of Price Administration. This action was taken through amendment No. 64 to revised supplementary regulation No. 14. This price is in line with the maximum price at Baltimore, the nearest producing point, in view of the freight differentials on raw materials. Production of superphosphate only recently was begun at Hagerstown.

At the same time, the ceiling price of superphosphate of Shreveport, La., was increased 2½ cents per unit. This advance is the minimum considered necessary to insure production at Shreveport, which, the War Food Administration has informed OPA, is essential to the war effort. The newly established price is not higher than the level of October 1 to 15, 1941.

OPA also increased the maximum price of triple superphosphate produced at Siglo, Tenn., to the same basis as was established earlier at Wales, Tenn. This increase from 70 to 74 cents was necessary, OPA said, to cover increased cost to the producer, who now is required to use Florida phosphate rock in his plants instead of high grade Tennessee rock, which no longer is available.

—O-P-D—

Clay, Glass Minimum Wage Rate Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for workers in the stone, clay, glass and allied industries has been approved by L. Metcalf Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division, it was announced December 4 by the Department of Labor. The minimum wage becomes effective December 27.

The industries covered by the order includes the mining, quarrying or other extraction and the further processing of all minerals other than metal ores and the manufacture of products from such minerals. It includes, but without limitation, glass and glass products; structural clay products; china, pottery, ceramic whiteware and electrical porcelain products; refractories; dimension and cut stone; crushed stone, sand and gravel; abrasives; cement; concrete, gypsum and plaster products; and talc, soapstone, feldspar, mica, and asbestos products.

Specifically exempt are the extraction of coal, petroleum or natural gases or the manufacture of products therefrom; the manufacture of basic chemicals or chemical products; or any product included in the metal, plastics, machinery, instrument and allied industries, as defined in Administrative Order 173.

—O-P-D—

Oiticica Oil Allocation Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocation of oiticica oil will be made by the Food Distribution Administration in January for two uses previously denied, and more liberal supplies will be allowed for other essential uses. An improved position in the Brazilian oiticica nut oil will permit its use again in wrinkle finishes, and waterproof adhesive binders. None has been allocated for these purposes in recent months.

While limited quantities of oiticica have been allowed for essential military uses, the January allocations will permit its use for all military purposes. Additional quantities also will be allowed for electrical insulation coatings, brake linings, clutch facings, container coatings, chemical resistant finishes, and in the manufacture of resin, for use subject to the provisions of War Production Board Orders M-139, M-246, and M-254.

The January allocations, FDA said, will provide sufficient oil to meet current requirements for all these uses.

Applications for the first 1944 allocations will be considered if filed on form FDA-478 by December 20 with the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Applications for February use, however, must be filed by January 10, 1944.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The new standard procurement form No. 2, drawn up by the War Department, which all bidders for government contracts must fill out when submitting their bids, is causing no end of concern in industry circles. The form is an effort on the part of the department to bring about uniformity among its various purchasing depots as to the information which contractors should submit with their bids. Those in industry who have had to deal with the form, are amazed at the information demanded. They say they have seen nothing like it before.

Data down to the last detail of costs of manufacture, processing, packaging, and so on, are being demanded, as well as complete information as to depreciation. In effect, the form amounts almost to a renegotiation of the contract before the contract is even awarded to the bidder, it is charged.

How the chemical industry, with its many technical problems of manufacture, can be expected to supply the information demanded on this form, is something that members of the industry have yet to learn. It is not at all certain that the War Department itself believes that this industry can comply with the form, although it hasn't as yet formally stated that the chemical industry is exempt.

As men of the industry view it, the information sought by the department from bidders might readily be supplied in the case of such noncompetitive things as tanks, airplanes and guns, but when the department includes all the standard competitive products within its scope—and without any exemption as to the size of the contract—it is letting itself in for one big headache.

Quinine in Colombia

The fact that Colombia can be counted upon as a source for much needed supplies of quinine, says Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, is credit to the work done back in the 19th century by a Colombian botanist.

While conducting studies in his native country's forests in 1878—the period of a great quinine boom in Colombia—Jose Triana discovered trees whose bark was rich in quinine in the region around Bucaramanga. He wrote an extensive paper on his discovery which was subsequently published in a French medical journal in Paris. No hing more was heard of the discovery until 1917 when a privately financed group sent a commission to investigate the Triana report, but no steps were taken to develop quinine from the region.

The report turned up again in 1942 when BEW sent a mission to South America looking for quinine supplies. A member of the mission received a copy of the old Triana report from a friend who had been on the 1917 commission. Botanists who went into the area found trees extending over 700,000 acres, just as Triana told in his French article, more than half a century ago. Samples of the bark also bore out Triana's claims that the bark contined quinine and related alkaloids. The trees now are providing work for hundreds of Colombians. Bark from the forest is moving to ports for shipments to the United States.

Start Gardening Now

The Victory Garden program of this year turned out so successful that the Department of Agriculture has set an even bigger goal for 1944. Officials want about 20,000,000 gardens planted next year and the area of each garden increased where possible.

There will be fertilizer enough for Victory Gardens, the department promises, and there will be an ample supply of seed. However, gardners should order supplies of both fertilizer and seed now and accept delivery during the Winter to minimize the Spring rush and even out the transportation and labor load in the garden supply business.

It will be the biggest job the seed supply business has ever faced and service might be slow in the Spring. So, orders should be got in now. It will be a case of first come, first served.

Going Over OPA Processes

The legal procedures of OPA are going to be overhauled by Price Administrator Bolles to remove some of the points of irritation that have too often brought down the wrath of congressional committees and individuals on official heads. And to make sure that no blame will rest with OPA if anything goes wrong as a result of the overhauling, Mr. Bolles is going to have the job done by legal experts outside his own organization.

OPA has been the brunt of the most bitter kind of criticism recently for the way individuals have been handled. It has been charged with high-handed methods of enforcement; failing to give defendants properly conducted hearings; and right now the agency is in hot water with the courts over its right to impose penalties on violators of its regulations.

A four-man legal advisory group, just appointed by Bolles, is to look into the legal procedures in the rent, price, and rationing departments and offer suggestions for simplicity, efficiency, and prompt execution. Also it will examine the fairness and adequacy of procedures of the office of administrative hearings, and finally it will study the problems of the enforcement department, with particular attention to means of dealing more effectively with the black market.

Transport Trouble Ahead

Transportation as a whole is facing a critical situation in the coming Winter and Spring months. Government officials are in agreement that the situation may be extremely serious unless every effort is made by shippers to cooperate in improving efficiency of freight operations. These can be improved as much as 10 percent, they say.

Conditions leading up to a difficult period are the tightening car supply, as more and more space is needed for military materials, growing manpower shortage, Winter operating conditions generally, and uncertainties facing truck transport. While cooperation by shippers increases expenses, it would be less than losses incurred from incomplete transportation service.

Mr. Eastman has laid the facts boldly before the presidents of 1,450 chambers of commerce, urging them to contact shippers in their communities and apprise them of the situation. He says it is either voluntary action on the part of shippers now or compulsory action by the government later—which means embargoes and priorities.

Rationees Must Reregister

Pharmaceutical manufacturers and other industrial users of rationed foods are under notice from OPA that they must reregister at their local War Price and Rationing Boards before January 5. Beginning the first of the year, OPA is going over to a new system of rationing to industrial users that will ease some of the paper work both on rationers and rationees.

Industrial users can begin reregistering December 15, and will use a single new form, OPA R-1200, for all rationed foods. The reregistration will do away with the present system of applying for sugar (RO-3), processed foods (RO-13), and meats and fats (RO-16), on three different application forms. Beginning January 1 all food allotments for industrial use will be on the same quarterly periods.

The reregistration does not change the amount of allotments that an industrial user will receive for making products such as pharmaceuticals, baked goods, prepared desserts, and other items. These amounts, as before, will be dependent on supplies available for rationing, as established by WFA.

—Continued on page 41

Antimony Metal And Salts Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

A base ceiling price of 14½c. a pound for antimony metal has been established by the Office of Price Administration as OPA moved to simplify price control in this field by translating existing "freeze date" ceiling prices into dollars and cents under a new price regulation. Previously antimony metal has been governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation, based on highest prices charged during March, 1942.

At the same time, fifteen antimony compounds were moved to this new regulation from the General Maximum Price Regulation. Without changing the price structure, this second action is for the purpose of relieving sellers of the necessity of guiding themselves by provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, its amendments and supplementary regulations, and of simplifying the administration of price control of these commodities.

Antimony metal, used as an alloying agent with other metals primarily to contribute hardness, is given cents-per-pound ceilings for carlot sales by any seller. For 90-percent antimony (99 to 99.8 percent) the maximum delivered price is 14½c. per pound plus carload freight from Laredo, Texas, to the buyer's receiving point. OPA thus leaves undisturbed the customary practice of selling on the basis of Laredo, the location of the largest domestic producer.

A ceiling of 15c. per pound is set for 99.8 percent antimony metal and above, with maximum arsenic impurity to be no more than 0.05 percent and no other single impurity to be in excess of 0.1 percent. The 14½c. base ceiling applies not only to 99 percent metal, but also to 99.8 percent antimony metal and above not meeting the specifications for the 15c. maximum price. For all antimony metal not meeting the specifications of the two principal grades, the ceiling is 13¼c. per pound of antimony content.

Maximum prices in less-than-car-

—Continued on page 48

—O-P-D—

ODT Warns Buyers Of Trucks from Army

OPD Washington Bureau

All persons who are planning to purchase trucks placed on sale by army salvage officers as no longer suitable for military use were advised today by the Office of Defense Transport district office before bidding on such equipment. Several cases have occurred, the ODT said, where persons have purchased trucks and then found the proposed services were of a nature that would not qualify them for allotments of motor fuel and mileage.

The ODT warning on purchases of army trucks applies also to would-be purchasers of used trucks of any kind. Such a purchase should not be made until the prospective buyer makes certain that a Certificate of War Necessity, required for operating any kind of commercial motor vehicle, will be issued by the ODT for the type of service in which the truck is to be used.

—O-P-D—

Prophyllite Price Raised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

To permit essential production of pyrophyllite, the Office of Price Administration announced December 8 a 40-cents-per-ton increase in maximum prices for the product. This increase represents the amount necessary to return the total producer cost of making and selling this material. This action will be found in amendment No. 20 to order No. A-1 under maximum price regulation No. 188.

Only three companies at present manufacture pyrophyllite for commercial users. Financial data from two of the companies show a net operating loss for one company and a slight return above cost for the other. The two companies represent 87 percent of the 1942 sales volume. The third company is in receivership and stated that it was unable to supply the requisite information to OPA. The 40-cents-per-ton increase in maximum prices was permitted by OPA to compensate for production costs and permit maximum output of the plants.

What's New at NYQ
"At NYQ plant—One of the many recent installations important in control of purity. Air conditioned equipment protects the product while manufactured, improves quality and has increased production and speed of deliveries."

To meet the tremendous demands for N.Y.Q. products created by war needs, the facilities of N.Y.Q. have been expanded enormously. A large percentage of our production goes to our armed forces. We are doing, and shall continue to do our best, to supply as much N.Y.Q. material to normal consumer channels, as the exigencies of war will permit. And when peace comes, our friends in the trade will find the expanded facilities of N.Y.Q. an added guarantee of the reliability of N.Y.Q. products and service.

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

NYQ

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Symbol of Quality

THIS NYQ LABEL CARRIES WITH IT SIXTY EIGHT YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Manpower Requirements Estimated by McNutt

OPD Washington Bureau

A total labor force of 66,300,000 in July, 1944, as envisaged in a reappraisal of manpower requirement estimates, has been announced by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission. This number, an increase of 1,500,000 over July, 1943, will be by far the largest ever mobilized into productive employment or military service in this country. Reappraisal of estimates was desirable, Mr. McNutt said, in view of these two developments:—

(1) Employment of non-war activities such as trades and services is not declining as predicted.

(2) Changed estimates by the War Production Board indicate that munitions expenditures during the calendar year 1944 are not expected, owing to changes in the program dictated by military experience and strategy, to exceed $76,700,000,000 whereas the War Manpower Commission's estimate for munitions industries, announced last June 28, was based upon an earlier War Production Board production schedule totalling $82,400,000,000 for 1944.

It is now expected, according to Mr. McNutt, that munitions employment will increase only to 10,700,000, instead of 11,600,000, as estimated in June. Employment in trades and services will decline only slightly from 10,600,000 to 10,500,000, instead of to 9,900,000. Employment in the Federal War Agencies will remain constant at 1,600,000, instead of increasing to 2,000,000. A few other less significant revisions have also been made in estimates.

Mr. McNutt said he considered expansion of the total labor force to 66,300,000 feasible. The increase in the labor force due to population growth should provide approximately 500,000 above and beyond normal losses from death, disability and retirement, he pointed out. The remaining 1,000,000 must be new workers, primarily women.

—O-P-D—

Agricultural Insecticide Group Formed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Permanent officers were elected and three sub-committees, covering sulphur, copper sulphate and rotenone interests, were set up at the organization mee'ing in Washington of its Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Industry Advisory Committee, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

George F. Leonard, vice-president of the Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation, Louisville, has been elected chairman of the industry committee, and Dr. Alfred Weed, vice-president of the John Powell Company, New York, has been elected secretary.

The three temporary sub-committees set up at the meeting held December 2 are for the purpose of handling specific pricing problems; as they arise, concerning sulphur, copper sulphate and rotenone, and give the insecticide industry a broader and more specialized representation than the general industry advisory committee affords.

The meeting with OPA followed a session of most of the same committeemen with the War Food Administration. Cedric G. Gran, head of OPA's agricultural chemicals section of the Food Price Division, presided at the OPA meeting. Colin S. Gordon, price executive of OPA's cereals, seeds and agricultural chemicals section, outlined price policy and the functioning of OPA industry advisory committees. Seventeen out of the twenty-two committee members were present, together with a number of invited guests from other government agencies and from the insecticide and fungicide industry.

—O-P-D—

C.S.A. Nominates Fanning President

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has nominated for election to president Frank G. Fanning, of N. I. Malmstrom & Co. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-president, Charles F. Alexander, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; treasurer, James McInnes, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation; secretary, James E. Ferris, of Niagara Alkali Company. Executive committee members elected for 1944-46 were:—Frank J. McHugh, of the N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works and Charles V. Douglas, of the Diamond Alkali Company.

Bay Rum May Be Made With Isopropyl Alcohol

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration announces that for the period of the emergency it will have no objection to the marketing of an article under the name, "Bay Rum," whch is manufactured from isopropyl alcohol if this fact is clearly shown on the label and the article is offered solely for cosmetic purposes.

FDA states its position as follows:—

In the past we have informed several manufacturers that in our opinion it would not be permissible to distribute under the name "Bay Rum," an article manufaetured from isopropyl alcohol in view of the fact that "Bay Rum" is a name which for many years has been associated with an article containing ethyl alcohol.

We have carefully reconsidered this question in view of the present shortage and restrictions on the use of ethyl alcohol. In view of these conditions it has been decided that no action will be taken during the present emergency against an article designated as bay rum which contains isopropyl alcohol if the article is offered solely for cosmetic purposes and is labeled with a conspicuous statement showing that it is manufactured from isopropyl alcohol.

This statement, in our opinion, should be so phrased and displayed as to clearly distinguish the article from that which was formerly on the market. The use of names such as, "West Indian Bay Rum," are obviously inappropriate for any except the true bay rum originating in the West Indies and maufactured from ethyl alcohol. Use of such a title on labels must be regarded as constituting misbranding.

—O-P-D—

Argentine Flaxseed Crop Off 10 Percent

OPD Washington Bureau

On the basis of the estimated December 1 carryover and the first estimate of the 1943-44 crop, supplies of flaxseed in Argentina this season will total approximately 114,000,000 bushels, according to the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This would be 10 percent less than the record 128,000,000 bushels available for the 1942-43 season, but it is still far above normal supplies.

N.A.I.D.M. Discusses Supplies And Postwar Merchandising

The supply outlook for raw materials, together with a discussion of postwar merchandising, supplied the theme for the thirtieth annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant manufacturers, held in the Hotel New Yorker, this city, December 6 and 7. Approximately 250 members and guests were in attendance. Henry A. Nelson, of the Cleveland Supply Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president, succeeding John N. Curlett, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore.

© Harris & Ewing

Henry A. Nelson

John Curlett, in his address as president of the association, said:—

As we all know, "it's an ill wind that blows no good." This has certainly been true in our industry. The basic raw materials on which the insecticide and disinfectant industry were established have been commandeered for the duration, but true to the spirit of this group, as well as the American people, substitutes have been produced and developed which are filling the war gap for both war and civilian uses. The future of these substitute products rests in the hands of their creators through continued development and research in the postwar period. Their splendid efforts will be rewarded in proportion to their ability to meet a definite public need.

Postwar Markets

L. N. Markwood, discussing "Postwar Markets for the Household Insecticide Industry," said it is therefore problematical whether these products represent household items or may include agricultural items. However, resolving doubts in the best manner possible, it appears, Mr. Markwood said, that 1939 represented the year of maximum output. He added:—

Economists of the Department of Commerce have mathematically projected past business and economic condition, based upon the concept of the gross national product, and arrived at a possible indication of what the general business level will amount to in our first postwar year.

The gross national product gives in summation the total value of goods and services, and is accordingly as good a barometer as we have of the general prosperity of the country.

To be specific, the gross national product for 1929 amounted to something over $99,000,000,000; in 1941 it amounted to $119,000,000,000. By projection of these and the figures for intervening years, it can be shown that the fiross national product in 1946, which may be assumed to be the first postwar year, will amount to $165,000,000,000, or an increase of 39 percent over the year 1941.

Reverting now to the household insecticide industry, a similar projection reveals that whereas the industry turned out $26,800,000 worth of manufactures in 1939, the latest year of record, by 1946 or in a year producing a gross national product of $165,000,000,000, the insecticide industry will turn out products to the value of $41,100,000. The increase over 1939 amounts to about 53 percent and is therefore quite substantial.

Postwar Preparations

Melvin Fuld, of Fuld Brothers, Baltimore in discussing postwar preparation outlined five factors that must be considered when making plans for postwar and merchandising produc-

—*Continued on page 55*

—O-P-D—

Teele Quits WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Resignation of Dr. Stanley F. Teele as deputy director of the War Production Board's Procurement Policy Division has been announced by Tudor Bowen, director of the division. Dr. Teele will return to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where he is associate professor of marketing.

Coaltar Unclassified Dyes Output:—1942

United States production and sales of unclassified coaltar dyes in 1942, compared with 1941, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follows:—

	Pounds				
	Production		Sales		Value
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Acetate silk dyes, total	3,523,363	3,286,899	2,915,917	3,536,321	$2,795,606
Black	1,002,073	1,062,899	822,724	1,125,145	529,316
Blue	256,740	129,586	186,562	169,035	264,228
Brilliant blue	308,225	127,328	293,921	144,469	240,291
Developed black	82,023	.....	79,340	.....	47,219
Orange	239,209	148,985	161,837	190,048	147,727
Red	240,001	149,021	159,421	171,118	130,839
Scarlet	83,547	72,133	50,171	78,767	54,990
Violet	16,059	.....	*	.....	*
Yellow	167,863	147,823	115,622	170,111	140,351
All other	1,127,623	1,378,459	1,046,319	1,394,343	1,240,672
Acid fast blue	8,526	.....	.....	4,902	.....
Acid milling yellow	25,729	15,305	20,481	27,202	21,235
Acid navy blue	14,776	.....	5,952	.....	3,405
Acid red	.....	.....	6,655	.....	7,416
Acid violet	.....	51,190	31,128	.....	31,827
Anthraquinone vat navy blue	444,267	.....	435,143	.....	428,390
Artificial silk black	110,792	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azoic dyes and their components, tot.	4,070,502	6,139,714	4,109,677	5,903,715	5,647,764
Dyes—					
Rapidogene—					
Blue	137,822	161,106	136,013	159,967	448,789
Bordeaux	49,443	.....	49,094	.....	111,712
Orange	.....	.....	37,601	.....	45,447
Red	209,112	268,547	213,705	261,788	443,898
Scarlet	88,231	110,971	77,732	110,115	166,292
Components—					
Fast color bases—					
Garnet	62,115	93,312	40,963	86,007	28,115
Red	.....	131,530	61,255	132,575	150,795
Fast color salts—					
Blue	188,230	402,388	188,282	400,404	229,439
Bordeaux	58,657	236,882	83,351	240,811	63,286
Red	.....	871,519	609,738	793,186	480,303
Scarlet	261,284	1,051,200	309,561	957,933	184,708
Naphthols—					
Naphthol AS	911,971	885,776	980,245	934,431	908,273
Naphthol AS, D	41,015	67,975	.....	42,810	.....
All other azoic dyes	2,063,122	1,839,061	1,322,137	1,760,014	2,326,645
Chromate brown	151,596	174,304	170,260	194,702	132,063
Chrome brown	854,405	584,101	718,250	623,217	736,573
Chrome yellow	682,005	185,053	602,503	272,107	246,607
Developed black	377,925	970,461	323,544	960,592	215,320
Developed brilliant scarlet	128,723	131,433	92,483	155,546	181,041
Developed red	.....	54,382	38,204	48,666	57,792
Developed scarlet	48,523	41,676	.....	36,365	.....
Direct black	213,427	220,377	208,785	225,531	94,164
Direct blue	278,317	166,352	223,306	189,469	256,119
Direct Bordeaux	210,906	227,651	154,922	273,550	125,940
Direct brilliant violet	30,243	45,149	30,323	48,767	32,149
Direct brown	131,148	114,379	122,841	141,921	83,357
Direct fast black	477,098	411,843	454,394	512,634	293,377
Direct fast blue	583,728	543,142	569,777	660,330	668,931
Direct fast brown	523,224	275,850	392,257	292,045	542,159
Direct fast gray	42,759	76,273	34,486	75,472	58,350
Direct fast orange	435,611	387,991	411,801	397,685	506,149
Direct fast red	176,286	.....	168,125	278,568	209,437
Direct fast yellow	201,427	205,568	209,577	218,933	321,246
Direct navy blue	137,151	135,652	120,051	139,534	79,165
Direct orange	20,262	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil red	189,438	166,610	181,372	192,413	189,252
Zambesi black	488,505	483,118	488,597	544,908	271,049
All other unclassified	21,354,370	17,216,126	19,717,680	17,791,706	23,596,574
Unclassified dyes, total	35,935,122	33,256,502	32,958,492	34,816,918	$37,832,424

* Included in "All other" acetate silk dyes.

Insecticide Coloring Amendment Discussed

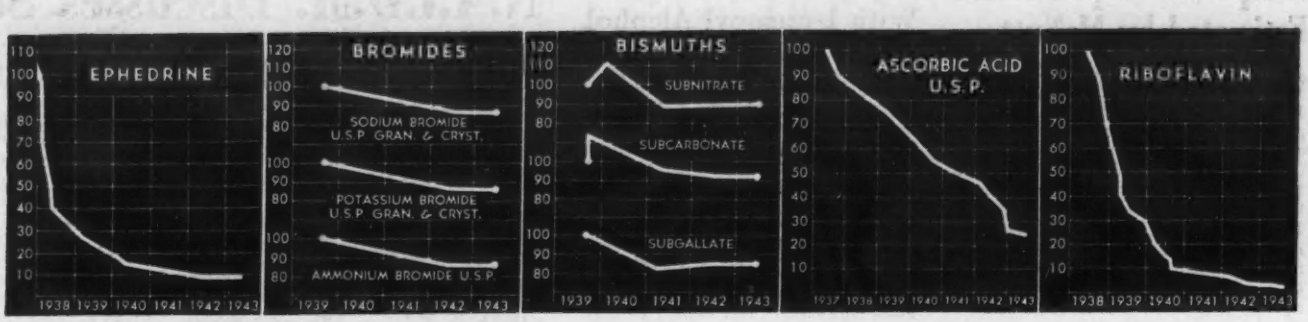
OPD Washington Bureau

A substitute bill for that proposed by the Department of Agriculture amending the insecticide act of 1910 to require that white powder insecticides and fungicides be colored as a public health safety measure was offered at a hearing before a subcommittee of the senate committee on commerce on behalf of the chemical manufacturers December 6 by Warren N. Watson, Secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

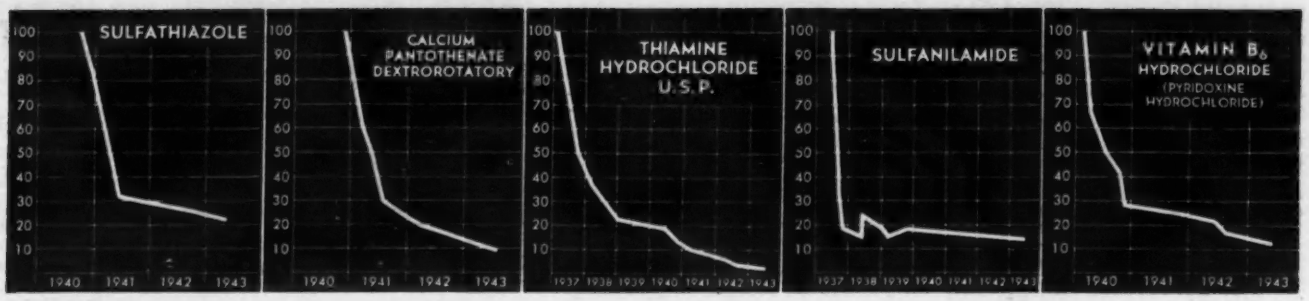
Complaining that the government's bill imposed unnecessary broad powers on the Secretary of Agriculture that might in the end create an unworkable situation for the industry, and fails also to give any encouragement to further research by the manufacturers, Mr. Watson proposed the addition of the following language to section 7 of the act, having to do with the adulteration of articles coming within the scope of the act:—

In the case of the recognized commercial products known as sodium fluoride, barium fluosilicate, lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenite and zinc arsenate, unless distinctly colored to a minimum color intensity of value 8 chroma 4 in accordance with the Mulsell Book of Color; pro vided further, however, that the secre-

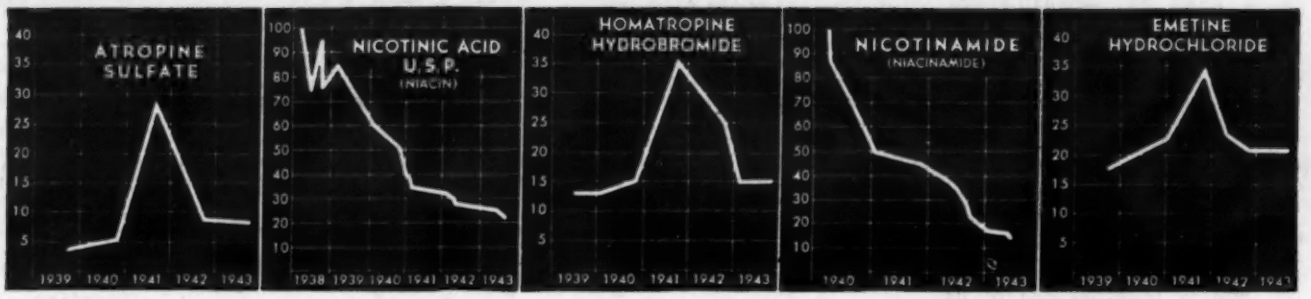
—*Continued on page 42*



NOT ALL PRICES ARE GOING UP



. . . as these charts clearly show



The points plotted on these charts represent actual prices converted to percentages. In each chart, 100 per cent represents the earliest price in the trend, and all subsequent prices are in exact relationship to it.

At the outbreak of the war in 1939, Merck & Co., Inc. issued a statement to its customers on the importance of price stabilization of essential drugs and chemicals, and announced its intention—

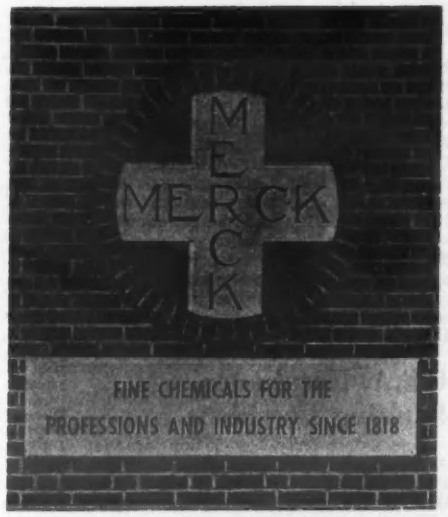
- **To discourage forward buying of strategic products, and**
- **To devote its best efforts to providing Merck Products to customers at normal values, based upon past purchases and the availability of supplies.**

Early in 1942, we pointed out that necessary price increases during the preceding fifteen months had been relatively few, and that on many other important products the price levels were even lower than in 1939.

And now, in the Autumn of 1943, we present further evidence that our price policy is sound and equitable, and that it is working in the best interests of our customers.

The charts above show the price trends of Bismuth, Bromides, Ephedrine, and other staple chemicals, as well as some of the newer products—the Vitamins and Sulfonamides. As these charts indicate, normal price levels have been maintained on certain typical products, and consistent *price reductions* have been made on others.

In other words, despite wartime restrictions, shortages of materials, and manpower problems, our policy of supplying Merck Chemicals at normal values remains unchanged.



MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Cal.

In Canada: MERCK & CO. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

OPD—12-13-1943

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

December 10, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .58 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .....lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.*..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cna., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .80 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.98 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[3] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[2] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.31.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.32.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Acid, castor oil,[6] split, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .23½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[6] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13¼- —
Cresylic[1,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .63 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, divd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, divd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal... .510 - —
f.o.b. Serawen, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys...lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .008- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17¼- —
Acid, muriatic, CP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works...lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. (N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .68 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., purv, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .22 - .27
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .24 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Stearic,[6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. 32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble). light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 2.02 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .121 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1830- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1680- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .081½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10¼- .12½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94¼- —
19 dms.....gal.11.96 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.02 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.05½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.09½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .69½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .68 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .62
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .35 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .53 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .83 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .78 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1290- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, oasic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l. dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¼- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99% ,[2,3,6] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm..... ....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .32 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .26 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .26 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 25,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .06 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0339- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .36
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25¼- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09¼

Ammonia, phosphate, monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
smke dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., wks.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 53%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Amyl chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
N. F., bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[4] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs...lb. .27½- .28
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls. works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- .17½
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.22.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .18½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous' bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 1.55 - —
jars .....lb. 1.45 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05¼- .13
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N.Y....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
Asphaltum, Gilsonite, brilliant black, seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works... ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Carbonate, tech., cryst., Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .18
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .13
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. 17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.35 - —
paper bags, l.c.l., same basis, ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .96
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald...lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....os. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.25 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls... lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
fib. dms.....lb. 2.66 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
cns. .....lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 -
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., otns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 65½%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00- —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. R. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
50%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .35 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis6 lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .53 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 2% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Bonnet leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.0 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.

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Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .28 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyirol .....lb. 4.80 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.., lb. .03 - .10
Brown, umber, Amer., bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05½- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1755- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1805- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1655- —
Butyl acetate, normal, other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .1920- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Butyl oleate, ref'd, dms., works, lb .35 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

GATEWAY TO PROGRESS

In early times, the Old Fort at Niagara was a strategic portal to the vast unexplored West. Scene of many historic episodes, this outpost was a landmark in man's pioneering quest for a new and better world.

Yet the modern Niagara area is an even greater tribute to the efforts of the pioneers. For it is today one of the great industrial areas of the world. Built up by later generations of pioneers in manufacturing and hydro-electric power derived from the Falls, it is the source of tremendous quantities of chemicals and other important materials with which the America of today is defending the freedom of men throughout the world. As a leading chemical manufacturer in this area, Niagara Alkali Company is using all of its long and valuable experience and modern production facilities to increase the volume and improve the quality of such vital materials.

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CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

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C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
cans .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.96 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate.[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5] dms., works.....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.95.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .42 - .45
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Naphthenates, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07½
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Tallates, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19¼
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .41½- —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .52½- —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
smaller lots.....lb. .47½- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .63½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82½- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .64 - .65
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .52 - .53
natural, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1], Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .67 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. allg. gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. allg. gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. allg. gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. allg. gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. allg. gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. allg. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa, R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs. lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs. lb. 1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs. lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk. lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point. lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis. lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis. lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis. lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source. lb. .12 - —
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls. lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls. lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick lb. .53 Nom.
broken lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls. lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls. lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls. lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls. lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls. lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts. lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works. unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 12.50 -13.00
synth., bots. lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins. lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
French lb. 1.60 Nom.
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis. lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. .09 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works. lb. .35 - —
kgs., works. lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cc. lb. .58 - .60
Roman, bls. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Southern shipping points. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l., in bags, same basis. ton. 30.00 - —
gran.,[1] pulv.,[1] bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South. ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .028¾- —
tanks, works. lb. .022¾- —
powdered, 65% tan. lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - 15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars. lb. .93 - .98
dms. lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .05¼- —
contracts lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms. lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld. lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse. lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse. lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs. lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs. lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Chrome ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot. lb. 6.05 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs. lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs. lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs. lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .80 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 + .13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + 13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + 13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots. lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls. lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls. lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs. lb. .76 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars. lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar lb. .21 - .21½
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works. bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works. gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works. bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works. gal. .06½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works. bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works. dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works. dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .86¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works. lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls. lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms. lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms. lb. .44 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms. lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs. lb. 1.94 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs. lb. 1.75 - —
Resinates, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms. lb. .36½- —
Soyates, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms. lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms. lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs. lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% kgs. lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns. oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
silver, Teneriffe, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt. lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .13 - .18
blue, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns. oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .19½- .20½
cns. lb. .21 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms. lb. .21 - .22
cns. lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls. lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Conium leaves, bls. lb. 1.18 - 1.26
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns. lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns. lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls. lb. .19¼- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls. lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls. lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms. lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls. lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works. lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs. lb. .20 - .22

Textiles Need Alkalies

Silk and rayon for parachutes . . . wool for clothing . . . cotton for countless essentials. Whatever natural or synthetic fabric our fighting forces require, you can be sure alkalies and related products have been used in one or more processes of manufacture. In war as in peace alkalies are indispensable!

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Copper, oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.,	lb.	.17	- .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	- —
Sulphate,[3,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25, wks.	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, ship't		No prices	
Coriander seed,[3] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.22	- .23
Corn sugar, tanners[6], chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.605	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.525	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.681	- —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.731	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.39	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.34	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[3] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	- —
Meal, 6%, S. E. mills	ton.	38.60	- —
Coumarin,[3] cns., makers, primary dist. lb., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't	lb.	.37½	- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.38	- —
kgs.	lb.	.38½	- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½	- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.18	- .18½
solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141	- —
Wood, beech, bots.	lb.	1.04	- —
cbys., dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60	- .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	- —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18	- —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs.		9.50	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.09¼	- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .80
powd., cs.	lb.	.80	- .90
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.27	- .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .16¾
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.16¾	- .17¼
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.52½	- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis	unit-ton.	1.62½	- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.14	- .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½	- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.21	- .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.30	- .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29	- —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal.		.27	- —

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd.	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.21	Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	- —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
neutral, bbls.	lb.	.27½	- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	4.61	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.71	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.36	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.46	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.31	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	3.95	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.41	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.05	- —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2170	- .2200
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2220	- .2250
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070	- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	- —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	- .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02	- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2310	- —
1-gal. cns., same basis.	lb.	.2710	- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2060	- .2250
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	2110	- .2300
tanks, same basis.	lb.	1960	- .2150
Sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.497	- .517
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61	- —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
tanks	lb.	.14	- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30	- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.3020	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.3070	- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2025	- .2120
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075	- .2170
tanks	lb.	.1925	- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½	- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60	- .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19	- —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1875	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.1925	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.1775	- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.90	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 99° min.	lb.	.18	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	- —
oily, dms.	lb.	.05	- —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons. divd.	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.46	- .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms., works.	gal.	.56	- .58
tanks	gal.	.52	- —
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55	- .58
tanks	gal.	.45	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.43	- .50
dms.	lb.	.43	- .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.36	- .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock	ton.	63.00	-70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
dom., bls.	lb.	.36	- .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.85	- .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.35	- —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	- —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	- —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
FD&C red, No. 2 cns.	lb.	4.15	- —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 5 cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—			
Black, D&C black, No. 1.	lb.	8.35	- —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.	lb.	13.50	- —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85	- —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns.	lb.	17.35	- —

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To Our Friends

Once again the cherished Christmas season is with us—a season of glad tidings and great joy. The past year has been a trying one, but we all know it will be worth all the effort that has been and will be put forth. To make sacrifices and to know that they will ultimately bring victory and a lasting and enduring peace for all the world is a noble undertaking. The time will come to pass when we can shout to the Highest that there is "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men," but not until we have won the freedom, security and happiness that is the birthright of all.

To all our friends whose thoughts are the same as ours, we cordially extend to you and yours best wishes for a pleasant Christmas and a New Year abounding in health and untold joy.

PENNSYLVANIA GLASS PRODUCTS CO.

PITTSBURGH PA., U. S. A.

T. L. Dykeman

President

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....b. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .66 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .00
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .95 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .75
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...b. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivat'ves..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..os.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., os. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..os. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —

Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.,100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - -
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 9.50 - 9.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .35½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld...lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld...lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- 15¼
tanks, works.....lb. .10½-

SPOT DELIVERIES

SILVER SALTS

Sodium Benzoate
Oxalic Acid
Formic Acid
Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16⅛-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.55	-10.75
Ethyldibenzilin, dms.	lb.	.45 -	.47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80 -	—
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more.	lb.	6.04 -	6.21
smaller lots	lb.	7.02 -	7.23
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.13
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 -	3.25
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	17.00	-20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75	-12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	12.75	-16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Fenugreek seed, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.11¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00 -	—
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.12½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15 -	—
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	19.00	-20.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35 -	2.50
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50 -	—
65% protein, same basis	ton.	78.50 -	—
Fishscrap, dried, 50% protein bulk, East Coast	ton.	66.50 -	—
Flake, white, dom., bbls.	lb.	.09 -	—
kegs	lb.	.11 -	—
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.73
Indian, blonde, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	37.00 -	—
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines	lb.	33.00 -	—
65% Ca F_2, mines	lb.	32.00 -	—
60% Ca F_2, mines	lb.	31.00 -	—
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines,	lb.	30.00 -	—
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550-	.0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	.0625
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0615-	.0640
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0665-	.0690
tanks	lb.	.04 -	.04⅛
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50	-15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 -	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00 -	—
Chicago	ton.	4.00 -	—
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural,[2] ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.20
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10 -	—
c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.09 -	—
Fusel oil, crude, dms., worse	gal.	.75 -	—
refd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	.19⅛
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.32 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.28 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.15 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases,	lb.	No stocks	
extract, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.13
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—			
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.08 -	—
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks	gal.	.092 -	—
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 -	.094
California, 78 octane, tanks,	gal.	.075 -	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05¾-	—
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.06½-	.07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07⅛
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04¾-	.05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05½-	.06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.07¾-	—
Gelatin, silver, cs.	lb.	.90 -	.97
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.19
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.42 -	.45
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45 -	.49
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.49 -	.50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.27½-	.28
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.26½-	.27
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00 -	9.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs.		1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.		1.25 -	1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
30/55, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	—
55/82, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
82/105, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Glue, hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	—
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 5½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,6] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd., zones A and C	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Glycerin, dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks	lb.	.11½-	—

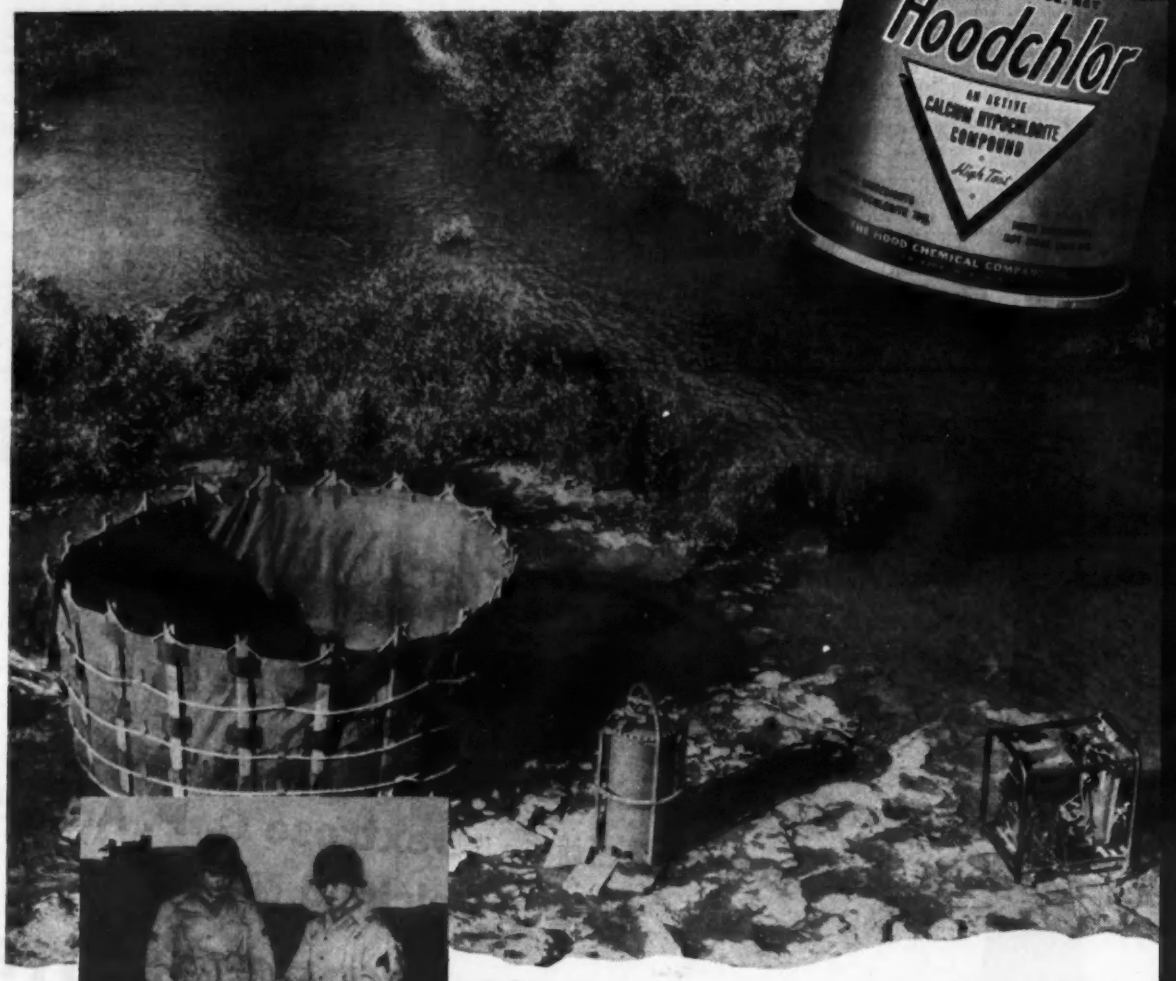
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglas, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neo., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okianogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.25 -	1.55
Glycol borborate, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Guarate, dms.	lb.	.36 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75	-21.00
yellow, bots.	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	5.75 -	6.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-74%, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
75-79%, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
80-84%, same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
85-89%, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease,[1,6] house, loose	lb.	.05½-	—
white, choice, loose	lb.	.06⅜-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 -	—
molybdic, same basis	lb.	3.25 -	—
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
21-25%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis,	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	—

"GUNGA DIN" of the U.S.A.



Kipling's soldiers might have relished the water that Gunga carried . . . even though it was "crawling and it stunk."

But U. S. Army Engineers provide far safer, and far more palatable d ing water . . . no matter what the difficulties!

"Hoodchlor" . . . product of the Hood Chemical Company of New Y is used by the Army in water purification units that go along with tr in the field. And that "Hoodchlor" is packed in three sizes of conta . . . a 6 oz. individual charge, and 3¾ and 5 lb. cans . . . all supp by Crown!

The packaging of High Test or Grade A Calcium Hypochlorite prese many difficulties. But Crown developed a special lacquer which down the corrosion of containers . . . and designed a can that perm "controlled breathing" for the escape of gases.

Another example of the way Crown ingenuity and facilities are so problems of protective packaging.

CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia

Division of own Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

December ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1943

OPD—12-13-1943 17

Diethyl Oxalate Supplements Scarce Lacquer Solvents

Reagent Uses Also Afford Many Possibilities in Synthesis

Although in the past diethyl oxalate has found its greatest use in organic synthesis, it is today being employed in substantial quantities to replace and extend critically short nitrocellulose solvents.

Diethyl oxalate is an excellent solvent for nitrocellulose and has a slow evaporation rate. While its applications have previously been limited to specialized fields, due to its tendency to hydrolize, it is now being used very successfully where special care is taken to eliminate all possible water from the formulation. It is recommended that wherever possible diluents with high aromatic content be used inasmuch as diethyl oxalate has a much higher dilution ratio with aromatic hydrocarbon diluents than it has with petroleum naphthas.

Diethyl oxalate offers many possibilities in chemical synthesis. Here are a few typical examples:

1. With ethyl acetate in the presence of sodium ethoxide (sodium ethylate) it yields ethyl sodium oxalacetate.

2. With acetone in the presence of sodium ethoxide, it yields xanthochelidonic acid ester (acetone dioxalic ester) from which the ethyl ester of chelidonic acid may be obtained. Gamma-pyrone may in turn be obtained from this latter substance.

3. With zinc and alkyl iodides, it gives ethyl esters of dialkylglycolic acid.

4. With sodium amalgam, the alcoholate of ethyl glyoxylate, ethyl oxomalonate, ethyl racemate, and the ethyl ester of desoxalic acid may be obtained. From this latter acid there may be obtained by reacting with phenylhydrazine, the phenylhydrazone of ethyl glyoxylate.

5. Electrolytic reduction gives ethyl glyoxylate.

6. With sodium ethoxide and urea, it gives parabanic acid (oxalylurea).

7. It is used to manufacture phenobarbital.

8. With ortho-nitrotoluene there results an alcohol condensation product containing a third group in the benzene ring.

9. By distilling with an alcohol other than ethanol the oxalic ester of the alcohol may be obtained through alcoholysis.

Patents New Protective Treatment for Textiles

A Canadian Patent has been granted covering the use of trichlorobenzyl phenyl ether dissolved in alcohol or acetone as a mothproofing agent for textiles. It is mixed with salicylanilide as a fungicide or with pyrethrum as an insecticide.

New Anti-Rust Compound Is Announced by U.S.I.

Extensive Use in Automotive and Industrial Cooling Systems Seen for New Powder

Improved protection for radiators and other cooling-system surfaces is made possible by a new anti-rust compound in powder form, recently developed by U.S.I. Orange in color, the powder works equally well with water or any type of anti-freeze solution. Two ounces will protect a five-gallon capacity automobile cooling system.

Use of an inhibitor of this type in automobile cooling systems is particularly advisable this winter where anti-freeze solutions are being re-used, as the rust-inhibiting qualities originally present in the anti-freeze will have been lost.

Summer Use Important

In addition to imparting anti-corrosive properties to alcohol or permanent type anti-freeze solutions, the compound is recommended for use for summer radiator protection. Recent reports by government agencies and automotive engineering groups indicate that radiator corrosion is at its peak during the summer, due to the higher temperatures and the fact that ordinary water is so generally used as a coolant.

Protects Many Metals

Extensive tests in U.S.I. laboratories have shown that the new inhibitor will protect surfaces of a wide range of metals, including aluminum, steel, cast iron, copper, brass and solder. By keeping heat transfer surfaces clean, the product helps assure efficient cooling, thus preventing engine overheating and loss of anti-freeze from boil-over.

U.S.I.'s new compound has no effect on rubber, and therefore cannot cause trouble with radiator hoses or other rubber appliances in the cooling system. It is also entirely odorless.

Tests Possible Solvents For Tung Oil Extraction

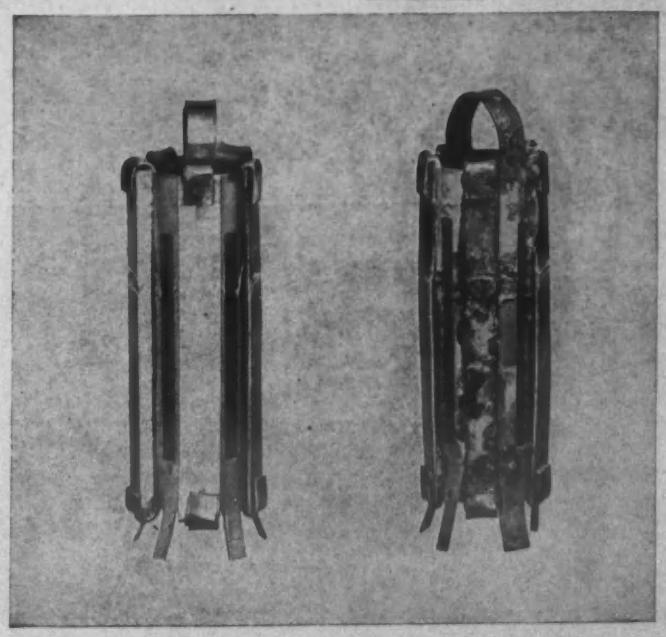
Renewed interest in the possibility of increasing the yield of tung oil from domestic fruits is reflected in a recent study of solvents which might be used in an extraction process. Out of a total of 33 solvents studied, ethyl acetate and some 10 others held the most promise, from the standpoints of quality and yield of tung oil produced and from that of economics.

The study, carried on by three Department of Agriculture scientists, points out the necessity of selecting a solvent of sufficiently high boiling point to avoid excessive vapor losses, yet low enough to prevent deterioration of the tung oil quality through exposure to unduly high temperatures.

Alkyd Resin Can Replace Phenolics in Navy Primer

The Navy Department has announced that it will now accept, tentatively, a primer based on Holabird Specification ES-680a, Class 101 for use on all Naval equipment and machinery. This is covered by Specification 52-P-26 Primer, Metal (Brown) dated June 1, 1943, and will replace the original Zinc Chromate Primer 52-P-18 (phenolic) which will be used only for the painting of ships' hulls and com-

(*Continued on next page*)



Unretouched photo of test bundles just as they appeared after an accelerated corrosion test simulating the most severe conditions encountered in automotive radiators. Bundles consist of strips of copper, aluminum, solder, brass, and cast iron, all crimped with good electrical contact to a steel frame. Note the corrosion and severe electrolysis which has taken place on the "control" bundle at right, which was exposed to untreated tap water. Note how clean and free from electrolysis the bundle at left is after exposure to similar tap water which had been protected with U.S.I.'s new anti-rust compound.

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December ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1943

Resins in Navy Primer

(Continued from preceding page)

partments. Until such time as the Navy can evaluate submitted samples of Specification 52-P-26 and can establish an approved list, those products now having the approval of Holabird Quartermasters Depot will be accepted by them.

Specification 52-P-26 is met completely by Aroplaz 1323-D, a product of U.S.I.'s Stroock & Wittenberg Division, which is already being used extensively in Holabird Specification ES-680a. Although this is one of the lowest priced pure alkyd resins, it is a versatile high-quality product.

Recovery of Free Acid From Pickling Liquors

Acetone has been found superior to solvents previously tried for promoting the crystallization of copperas from pickling liquor. While acetone is not satisfactory for the treatment of continuous-process liquor, batch liquor responds well from the standpoints of ferrous sulfate removal, acid concentration, quality of copperas, and acetone separation.

Reports New Remedy For Skin Ailments

Tetraethylthiuram monosulfide is reported by a British Journal to have proved effective in the treatment of scabies. The liquid preparation used was an emulsifiable oil having the composition:

Tetraethylthiuram monosulfide	25%
Polyglycerol ricinoleate	10%
Industrial methylated alcohol	65%

One part of this oil was added to four parts of water immediately before use.

Influence of Alcohols On Indicators Described

Color change of some titration indicators is reported to be markedly influenced by the lower alcohols.

The change is least pronounced with ethyl and *n*-propyl alcohol, more so with methyl, and most pronounced with iso-propyl alcohol. Impurities in the alcohol also have an appreciable effect, impossible values being obtained in the presence of ethers.

Method for Determining Chlorophyll and Carotene

Of significance to the dehydrated food and other industries is a recently announced method of determining chlorophyll, pheophytin, xanthophyll and carotene — key factors in the taste and nutritional "goodness" of vegetables.

The method involves a combination chromatographic, solvents-partition, and spectrophotometric techniques. Pigment is first extracted with acetone, then transferred to ether and subjected to direct spectrophotometric analysis for chlorophyll and henophytin. Xanthophyll and carotene are subsequently determined by chromatographic analysis.

Molasses Extender

Demand for Special Liquid Curbay as an extender for molasses in hog and dairy feed manufacture continues to grow. This U.S.I. product is also finding increased industrial use as a binder, and is said to offer interesting possibilities in the preparation of specialty agricultural products for plants and soils.

Special Liquid Curbay contains approximately 40-45% solids, can be handled just like molasses in storage or mixing equipment, and is available in tank car quantities without allocation limitations.

Determination of Water In High-Proof Ethanol

A mixture of anhydrous ethanol and bicyclohexyl exhibits a critical solution temperature of 23.4°C.; with 1 per cent of water present, this temperature becomes 41.4°, and with 2 per cent water 54.1°. Thus the critical solution temperature can be plotted against the percentage of water present and the resulting curve used for determining the water content of high-proof alcohol.

The procedure recommended is to add 4.0 ml. of bicyclohexyl to 2.0 ml. of the alcohol to be tested and stir with a dry thermometer. Heat until the solution becomes clear and then cool slowly with stirring. Note the temperature at which the mixture becomes slightly opalescent.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Two new fatty acids, azelaic and pelargonic, described as straight chain acids containing nine carbon atoms are announced. Now in commercial production, these acids suggest new fields for investigation in textile applications, modifications of resins, plasticizers, etc. **(No. 749)**

U S I

A paint brush cleaner is offered which the maker claims will swell the bristles and loosen dried paint in 12 to 96 hours. The liquid is non-inflammable, non-fuming and harmless to the hands. It can be re-used after straining. **(No. 750)**

U S I

Low freezing points and mild odors are the featured points of a new series of plasticizers and softeners now being offered for use in coatings, adhesives, plastics, synthetic resins and rubbers, etc. A chart of the physical properties of these new products is available from the maker. **(No. 751)**

U S I

A quick-setting, tacky adhesive, developed primarily to cement cork inserts in reconditioned or new crowns, is reported to work especially well in automatic cork inserting machines. The maker states the product is odorless and non-toxic. **(No. 752)**

U S I

Preventing electrolysis and consequent boiler corrosion is the purpose of a new galvanic cell designed to hang from a tube in the boiler. The cell, it is stated, concentrates electrolytic action at its negative pole, precipitating the mineral matter for removal during blowdown. **(No. 753)**

U S I

A new plasticizer, claimed to impart striking low temperature flexibility to synthetic rubber products, is being offered to processors of Butaprene, Chemigum, Hycar, Neoprene, Perbunan and Thiokol. **(No. 754)**

U S I

A new floor cleaner, recommended also as an oil and grease absorbent for reducing fire and slipping hazards, is announced. Said to be non-abrasive, odorless, and non-injurious to skin, clothing or flooring, the product will absorb up to 50% of its weight of oil or grease. **(No. 755)**

U S I

Stable, uniform oil emulsions are said to be produced at higher speed with the aid of a new group of soluble resinates. Sodium and potassium salts of selected resins, these resinates are useful in the manufacture of cutting oils, polishes, paints, and many other products. **(No. 756)**

U S I

A new gas mask, approved for use in the presence of acid gases, organic vapors, ammonia, carbon monoxide and toxic smokes, where sufficient oxygen is present to support life, is announced. Shatter-proof lenses, an arrangement to prevent lens-fogging, and a dial which indicates safe remaining service time are incorporated in the design. **(No. 757)**

U S I

A new paint remover is reported to cut through the toughest film, leaving a clean, neutral surface that requires no after-washing or neutralizing. The product is said to be waxless, involve a minimum of fire and toxic hazards. **(No. 758)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS, RESINS, ANTI- / USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY / SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, FREEZE — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Green, chrome, reduced color,
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls .....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73¼
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25

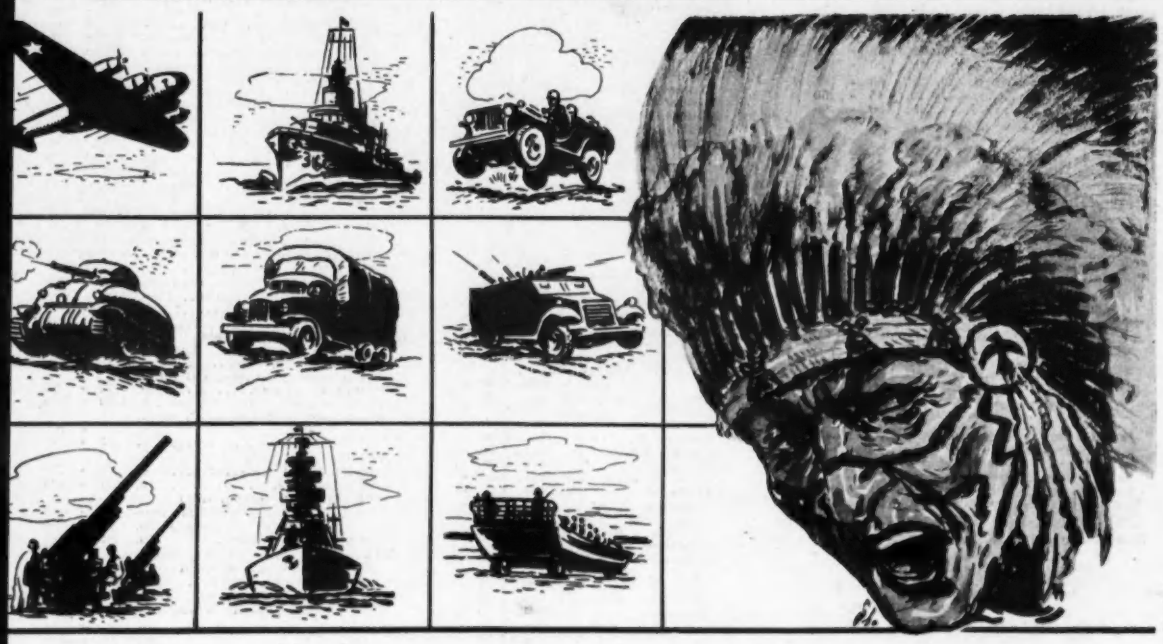
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs., lb. .13½- .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .20 - .22
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - .62
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2 bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —

Gum, copal, Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l.. lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bakt., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —

Gum, copal, Philippine, small chips, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .09¼- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .13 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65½- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .94 - —
6x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse., lb. .97¼- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.22.35 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.22.35 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.80 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.30 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.80 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.80 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.80 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .44 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .20 - —
No. 3.....lb. .18 - —
No. 4.....lb. .16 - —
No. 5.....lb. .14 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .12½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,9] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75



"S & W" RESINS IN WAR PAINT

Our efforts—in laboratory and plant—have been geared to war requirements in the development of "S & W" resins for use in the manufacture of protective coatings meeting Government specifications.

In keeping with this program, we now have ready for essential civilian use, a number of new products and improved resins which will be immediately available as critical raw materials are released.

We are prepared to assist you on your resin problems.

THE COMPLETE RESIN LINE

"S & W" ESTER GUM—all types.
CONGO GUM—raw, fused and esterified.
AROPLAZ—alkyds.
AROFENE—pure phenolics.
AROCHEM—modified types.
NATURAL RESINS—all standard grades.

STROOCK & WITTENBERG
Division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Hesna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,3] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .46 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .11 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd..lb. 4.50 —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. 74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[4] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 350-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.85 - 5.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .52 - .56
cbys.....lb. .30 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .35½- .36
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[5] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .23½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys, dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.fb. .0360- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .58
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .33 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¾
Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¼
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11¼- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,2] city, tres.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, tres...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish.....lb. .50½- .51
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,2] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,2] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11¼- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12¾
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13¼- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11¼- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .19¼- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenates, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz. ,etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 90% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Resinates, precip., 23.5% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17¼- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyates, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallates, 16% Pb, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09¾- —
Lead, titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13⅝
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11⅝
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12⅝
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .39 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eag'e Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.15.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08⅝- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08⅝- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09⅝- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -28.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....No stocks
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[2,3] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del. D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., divd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs.....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., divd., N.Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .28
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[2] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .52 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyates, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis as f.o.b. Baltc. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallates, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.....ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls.....lb. .33½- .35
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29

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Menthol, natural, cs.	lb.	14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.	lb.	13.00 - —
technical	lb.	6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70 - .72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.	lb.	2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).		
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).		
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).		
Bisulphate,[3] bots.	lb.	3.02 - —
flb. dms.	lb.	2.99 - 2.91
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).		
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.	lb.	4.00 - 4.06
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots.	lb.	4.66 - 4.71
flb. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.60 - —
yellow, bots.	lb.	4.76 - 4.81
flb. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).		
Oxide,[3] yellow, NF, VI, flb. dms.	lb.	3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).		
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).		
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).		
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns.	lb.	1.96 - 1.98
dms.	lb.	1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks	lb.	.10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 - —

Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73 - .76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.		
synthetic,[5,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd.	gal.	.36½- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38½- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd.	gal.	.37 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.42½- —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A.	gal.	.41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd.	gal.	.52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.28 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.30 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.32 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 - .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- —
Methyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.65 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.67 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.66 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.83 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.70 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.62 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.64 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groups B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.51 - —
Zone 2	gal.	.52 - —
Zone 3	gal.	.53½- —
Zone 4	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.54½- —
Zone 2	gal.	.57 - —
Zone 3	gal.	.58 - —
Zone 4	gal.	.59½- —
tanks, Zone 1	gal.	.43 - —
Zone 2	gal.	.44½- —
Zone 3	gal.	.45½- —
Zone 4	gal.	.45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Me., N. H., N J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va, Wis; Zone 2, Ala, Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Aris., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.75 - .80
cyls.	lb.	.65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 560 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.	lb.	.32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.31 - —
service men and consumers,	lb.	.35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.	lb.	.89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.70 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[4] 500-lb. dms.	lb.	.35 - —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works.	lb.	.25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.	lb.	.70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.	lb.	.63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.	lb.	2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works.	lb.	.18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.	lb.	.12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.13 - —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works.	ton.	27.50 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l.	lb.	27.50 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l.	lb.	27.50 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.	lb.	35.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs.	ton.	40.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[3] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk.	lb.	.12½- —
Zone B.	lb.	.12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A.	lb.	.14½- —
Zone B, same basis.	lb.	.14¾- —

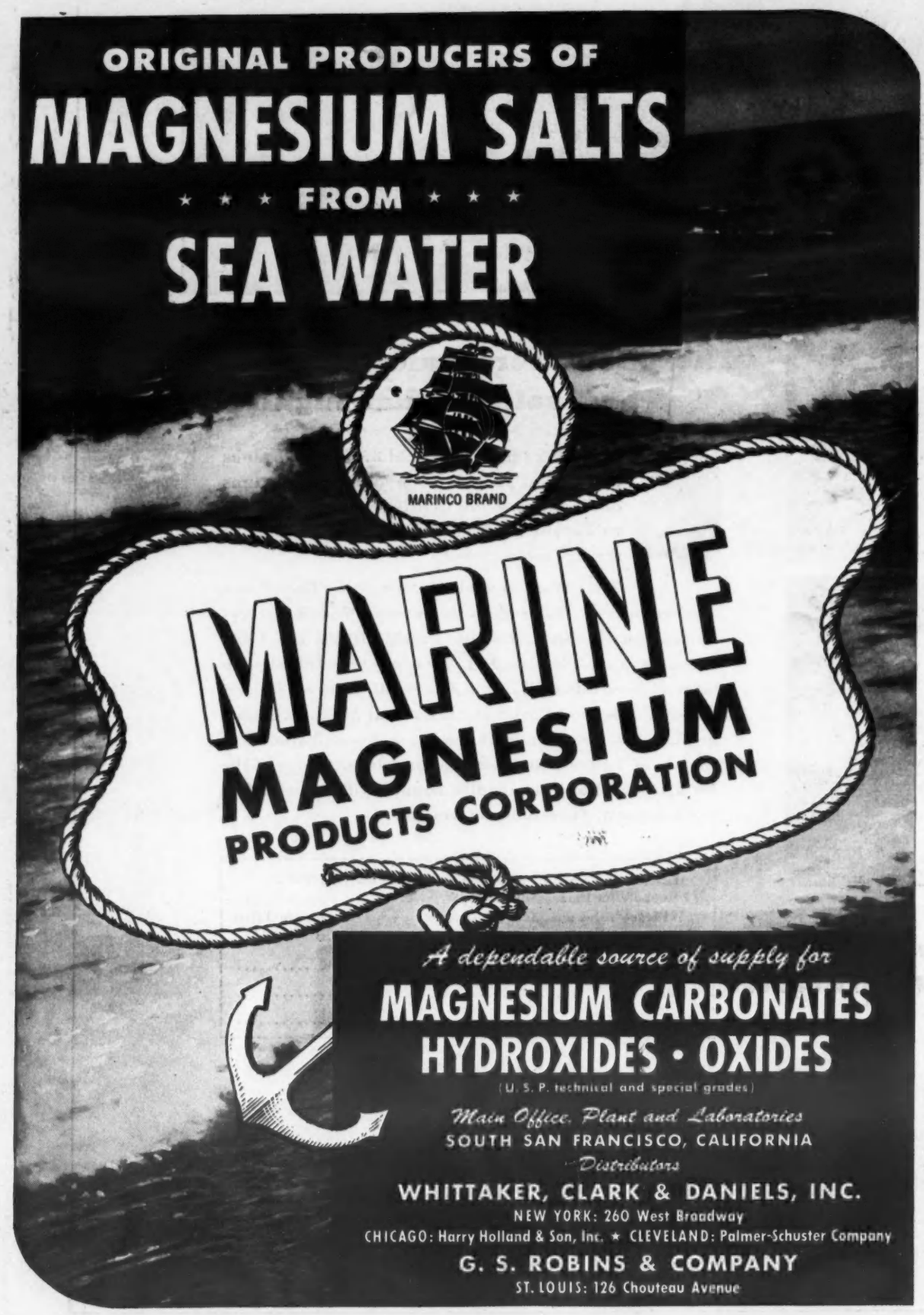
Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.	lb	.35 - —
spray, bbls.	lb.	.36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over	lb.	.26 - —
less than 10 bbls.	lb.	.27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs.,	lb.	.04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .12
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.04 - .04½

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1.	gal.	.18 - —
Area 2, same basis.	gal.	.18½- —
Area 3, same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis.	ton.	24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis.	ton.	33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.



Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07 - .09
tanks lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.60
Monomethylamine, dms lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs. oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns. lb. .12 - .15
flowers, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton. ton. 75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis. ton. 68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,5] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .0275- —
79°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .032½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls. lb. .36 - .39½
Chloride,[6] bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls. lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. lb. .7950- —
tins, 10 lbs. lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms. kilo. 12.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. lb. 18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis lb. .28 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports. ton N. 121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant. unit-ton, 3.15 +. .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant. unit-ton. 2.00 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., works lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb .44 - .45
Chinese lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. lb. .85½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
tanks lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[2] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S. gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S. gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S. gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.S. gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., divd. lb. .95 - —

Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots. lb. Nom.
sweet, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Angelica root, bots. lb. No stocks
Seed, bots. lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns. lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,3] tanks lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers lb. 25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns. lb. 10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns. lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns. lb. 24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. lb. No stocks
white, cns. lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns. lb. 10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns. lb. 18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots. lb. 24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns. lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
cns. lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Castor, dehydrated, dms., c.l. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. lb. .1830- —
tanks lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Celery, bots. lb. 24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoerga, USP, cns. lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb. 35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. .95 - 1.10
Java, cns. lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms. lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[4] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms. bbl. 80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots. lb. 24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,3] crude, tanks, works lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls. lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[3] cooking, bbls. lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls. lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 8.00 - 10.00
Oil, cypress, bots. lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots. lb. 5.50 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Fishliver,[1,3] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram.. per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns. lb. 11.00 -11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns. lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls. lb. .24½- —
winter, strained, bbls. lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls. lb. .16 - —
lined., bbls. lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns. lb. 11.00 -11.50
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00

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Name .....

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Address .....

City ..... *State* ..... F

Oil, lemon, Calif., cns.....fb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07½- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
250-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 5 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .16½
neutral, 70° F., No. 2 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .29½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .27½- .31½

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,2] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0800- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[4] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Otticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[2] 1, bbls.....lb. .18¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (28% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
60% (28% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,2] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.25

Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
350° flash, 70-89 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,3] crude, tanks, mill.. lb. .13 - —
ref'd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 3.30 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 6.60 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 15 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .23 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,2] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —

Oil, red,[2] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb.26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[2] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.58.65 -65.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,4] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -27.50
Whale,[4] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 50/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .52½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65¼- —
340 v is.,c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicyate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[2]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguesse, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
30.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½

A properly made, fairly priced and full strength perfume raw material is the only sure basis of consumer satisfaction.

The perfume raw material manufacturer who operates on this policy works on a small margin of profit to give you an honest product fairly priced.

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices:

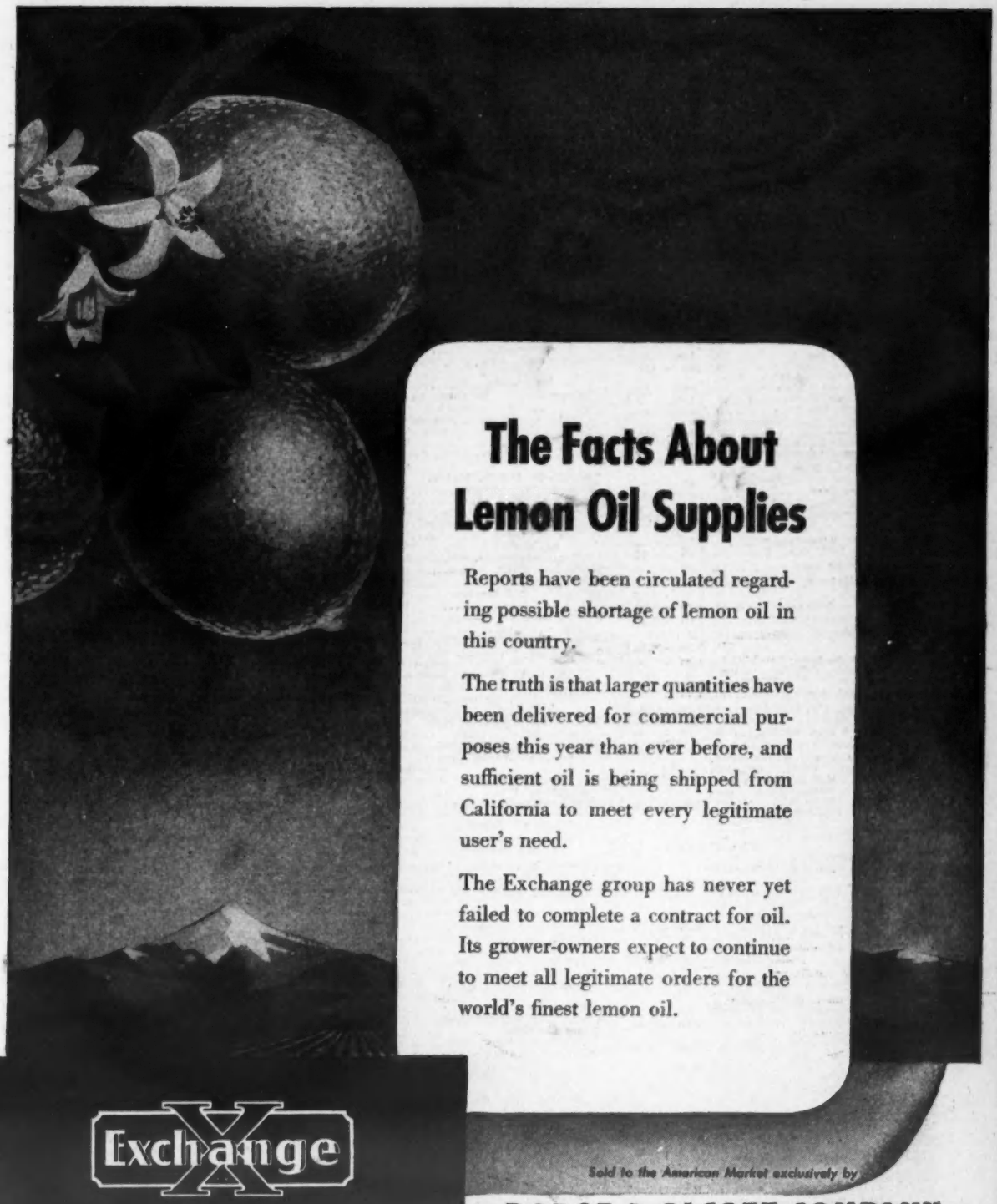
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone Crystals
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Cinnamic Alcohol

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis	.08	- —
tanks, same basis	.06½	- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	.45	- —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	.15	- .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	.82	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	.19	- —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	.23	- —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	.11	- —
No. 2, bbls.	.10	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	3.50	- —
smaller lots	3.75	- 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	2.50	- 2.75
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.	7.00	- —
smaller lots.	7.05	- 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	.39½	- .40
good, bgs.	.37	- .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	.45	- .56
good, bgs.	.36	- .37
fair, bgs.	.32	- .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	.75	- —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	.32	- —
Paracresol,[2] bbls., f.o.b. wks.	.41	- —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	.1585	- —
l.c.l.	.1645	- —
tanks	.1545	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	.11	- .13
l.c.l., same basis	.12½	- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	.04¼	- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery.	.05	- —
123-125 AMP, same basis.	.0520	- —
125-127 AMP, same basis.	.0520	- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	.0560	- —
130-132 AMP, same basis.	.0585	- —
131-133 AMP, same basis.	.0585	- —
1331-135 AMP, same basis.	.0615	- —
135-137 AMP, same basis.	.0640	- —
138-140 AMP, same basis.	.0715	- —
143-145 AMP, same basis.	.0810	- —
149-151 AMP, same basis.	.1050	- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.		
Paraformaldehyde,[3,4] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	.23	- —
100 to 900 lbs., works.	.24	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	.12	- —
and 10-gal. dms., works.	.15	- —
USP, cns., cbys.	.35	- .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	.43	- .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., bbls., works.	1.25	- 1.30
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works, lb.	2.00	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	.48	- —
Pareira brava root, bls.		No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	.20	- .25
l.c.l., same basis	.21	- .26
Passion flower herb, bls.	.12	- .15
Patchouli leaves, bls.	.24	- .25
Pectin, bbls.	.85	- —
Pellitory root, bls.	.65	- .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol,[4] CP, bbls., divd. lb.	.75	- —
less than barrel lots	1.00	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.	.29	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.	.33	- —
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd.	1.00	- —
less than barrel lots	1.50	- —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.	.11	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	.07½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	.29	- —
10 gal.	.55	- —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	.0665	Bid
50 to 100 bgs.	.0705	Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	.22½	- .23
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	.35	- .36
Mombassa, bgs.	.23	- .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.	.18½	- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.	.22½	- .23
Tanganika, bgs.	.20½	- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	.55	- .70
import, bls.		No stocks
Perchloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1	.0782	- .0800
l.c.l., same basis	.0832	- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	.0832	- .0850
l.c.l., same basis	.0882	- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	.0932	- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	.0932	- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	1.30	- 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	.021	- —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	.036	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	.028	- —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	.04½	- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	.04¾	- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	.05	- —
l.c.l.	.06½	- —
Petrolatum, yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	.04½	- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	.05¾	- —
fib. dms.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	.07¼	- —
snow, c.l.	.06½	- —
l.c.l.	.08	- —
soft, c.l.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	.06½	- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	.93	- 1.01
Illinois	1.37	- —
Kentucky, Union County	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	.86	- 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	.85	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	1.31	- 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central, bbl.	.95	- 1.25
West	.70	- 1.12
Panhandle	.80	- 1.22
Wyoming	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	.18	- —
l.c.l.	.29	- —
10 gals.	.55	- —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	.29	- —
10 gals.	.55	- —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	.29	- —
10 gals.	.55	- —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1	.04	- —
Nos. 2 and 3	.03½	- —
California, heavy	1.10	- —
light	1.20	- —
diesel, tanks	.04	- —
stove dist.	.05	- —
Group 3, No. 3	.03½	- —
No. 5	.85	- —
No. 6	.80	- .85
Petroleum, oil, furnace, tanks, ex refinery, Kansas, No. 6, bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 3	.03½	- —
No. 6	.90	- —
14-16	.97	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	.06½	- .06¾
No. 2	.06¾	- .07
No. 3	.06½	- .07⅛
36-40 gravity	.06⅝	- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	1.65	- 1.77
Boston, Mass.	1.65	- 1.77
Charleston, Mass.	1.60	- —
Houston, Tex.	.85	- .97
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.60	- —
New Orleans, La.	.85	- .97
New York, N. Y.	1.65	- —
Norfolk, Va.	1.65	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.65	- —
Portland, Me.	1.65	- —
Port Arthur, Tex.	.85	- .97
Port Tampa, Fla.	1.55	- —
Providence, R. I.	1.65	- —
Savannah, Ga.	1.60	- 1.77
Texas City, Tex.	.85	- .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100l.-b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles, gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	.12	- —
San Francisco	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	.11	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal.	.07⅛	- —
toluol type, tanks	.07⅛	- .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks. gal.	.10½	- —
196-290 b.r., tanks.	.10¼	- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	.10¼	- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	.09	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	.09	- —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks.	.06½	- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.	.06½	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.	.12	- .13
Boston	.12	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	.1630	- —
Buffalo	.1240	- —
Camden, N. J.	.11	- —
Chicago	.13½	- —
Detroit	.1580	- —
Hartford	.1630	- —
Kansas City, Mo.	.1480	- —
Lancaster, Pa.	.12	- —
Milwaukee	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	.1420	- —
Newark (200 gal.)	.11	- —
New York (200 gal.)	.11	- —
Philadelphia	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	.129	- —
Providence	.13	- —
Rochester	.1320	- —
St. Louis	.1370	- —
Syracuse	.14	- —
Washington, D. C.	.13	- —
Wilmington, Del.	.13	- ..
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks.	.07½	- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks.	.06¾	- —
tankwagon, Boston	.13	- —
Bridgeport	.1730	- —
Chicago	.1380	- —
Detroit	.15	- —
Milwaukee	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	.1420	- —


The Facts About
Lemon Oil Supplies
Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.
The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.
The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.
Exchange
OIL OF
LEMON
U. S. P.
Sold to the American Market exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California
Copyright 1943, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaner's, tankwagon, Newark....gal. .12 - —
New York....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis....gal. .22½- —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston....gal. .13 - —
Chicago....gal. .1380- —
Detroit....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee....gal. .1546- —
Minneapolis....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis....gal. .1470- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .07½- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .13 - —
Boston....gal. .12 - —
Chicago....gal. .13½- —
Detroit....gal. .1550- —
Milwaukee....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis....gal. .1420- —
Newark....gal. .11 - —
New York....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .10¾- .11¾
tanks, same basis....lb. .09 - .10
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .10½- .11¾
tanks, same basis....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10¼- .12½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- .13¾
tanks, same basis....lb. .09½- .11¾
Phenolphthalein, USP, 5bls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms....lb.12.00 - 12.90
Phosgene, ton lots, works....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l...long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-69% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis long ton. 4.65 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms....lb. .25 - —
cs....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, ngs....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .08½- —
Linseed, dms....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls,..lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blk.e, bgs....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs....lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns....lb. .31 - .32
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs....lb. .24 - .26
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.65
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-62, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l....ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 50% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[3] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .06¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.,gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .30 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .28 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.66
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .10 - —
No. 2....lb. .09½- —
No. 3....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask.192.00 -194.00
San Francisco....flask.188.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.08 + .12½* powd., precip., cns....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surchare of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½* Acetate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.05 + .13½ Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.05 + .13½ Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.07 + .13½ Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½ Citrate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .78 + .13½ Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½ Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½ Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½ Formate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.00 + .13½ Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½ Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½ Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½ Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½ Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½ Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½ Salicylate, NF, cns.[6], 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½ Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½ Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½ Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½ Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .90 + .13½ Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.08 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½* Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .15 - .15½
Raspberries, dried, bls....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.19 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —

Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls....lb. .35 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.30 - —
Rhatany root, bgs....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams..kilo.430.00 - —
5-50 grams....gram. .46 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls....lb. .09½- .10
Spanish, bls....lb. .14½- .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
D, dms....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
E, dms....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
F, dms....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
G, dms....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
H, dms....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
I, dms....100 lbs. 4.73 - —
K, dms....100 lbs. 4.88 - —
M, dms....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
N, lms....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
W.G., dms....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
W.W., dms....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
X, dms....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
Wood, F.F., dms....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins....lb.36.00 -37.00
Safrol, cns....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l...ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.19.40 -23.20

OPD—12-13-1943 27

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

QUINOLINE 98%

SPOT OR NEAR FUTURE

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ALL OR ANY PART OF

500,000 POUNDS

STATE QUANTITY AVAILABLE,
SHIPPING POINT, PRICE, TERMS, ETC.

BOX NUMBER 753

℅ Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.00
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .23
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .72 - .75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .32¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs..lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.

Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lil., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00

Silica, hard-quarts, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00

Soda antimoniate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chl.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., cl., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .42
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅝- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ⅛c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms. .....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70

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COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

SODA ASH · CAUSTIC SODA · LIQUID CHLORINE · SODIUM BICARBONATE · SILENE EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) · CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODA BRIQUETTES · MODIFIED SODAS · CAUSTIC ASH · PHOSFLAKE · CALCENE (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) · CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Soda hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.55	—
pea, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.			
Iodate, dms., jars	100 lbs.	5.40	- 5.48
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.53	- 2.57
dms., jars	lb.	2.42	—
Mandelate, dms.	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.40	- —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.80	- 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works,	lb.	.47	- —
Monohydrated, bbls	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
works	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50	- —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.05	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	27.00	- —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton.	33.00	- —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.	ton.	32.40	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	30.00	- —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.75	- 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.06¾	- —
West Coast ports	100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	8.90	-11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	4.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.45	- 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.50	- 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	- .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16	- .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	- —
kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.14	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.17	- —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.70
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.95	- 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.08	- .10
dried, bbls., dms., works,	lb.	.11½	- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
kgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.			
Picramate, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works	lb.	.09¾	- .10¼
spot	lb.	.10¾	- —
bbls., contract, works	lb.	.10	- .10¼
spot	lb.	.11	- —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.85	- 6.10
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.40	- 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.45	- 6.30
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.60	- 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Sal, bgs.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
works	100 lbs.	1.10	- —
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
works	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.52	- .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.50	- —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.			
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.95	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.05	- 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.20
tanks, works	ton.	13.00	- —
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	- 1.80
tanks, works	ton.	25.00	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	- .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.32½	- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.90
5 tons or more, works,	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.15
less than 5 tons, works,	100 lbs.	2.20	- 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt). USP, cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.65	- 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works,	100 lbs.	2.10	- 2.35
bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	2.30	- 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50	- 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .33
powd., bbls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- .08
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05	- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).			
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)	lb.	.19	- .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks.	gal.	.31	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha.	gal.	.27	- —
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
high-flash, dms., works	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha.	gal.	.27	- —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works	lb.	.17¾	- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00	- —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19	- —
100-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19¼	- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works.	lb.	.28	- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.	oz.	2.25	- 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.45	- .47
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.01½	- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.04½	- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Squill, red, powd.	lb.	.85	- .88
White, bls.	lb.	.14	- .16
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18	- .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	.43	- .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.	100 lbs.	3.46	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
powd., bgs.	100 lbs.	3.56	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0637	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0712	- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
Sweetpotato, bgs.	lb.	.07½	- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.	lb.	.05	- —
Starch iodide, bots.	lb.	1.87	- —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Storax,	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Storax, cs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.	lb.	.52	- .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.	lb.	.14	- .16
98%, bbls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.22	- .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.	lb.	.35	- .37
Strontium iodide, bots.	lb.	3.06	- 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- —
Lactate, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.07¼	- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.10	- —
dms.	lb.	1.13	- —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works	ton.	52.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	54.00	- —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld.,	lb.	2.50	- 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.	oz.	30.00	-57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.	lb.	2.65	- 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.70	- —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80	- —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88	- —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91	- —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88	- —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88	- —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	- —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.	oz.	.82	- —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.	oz.	.89	- —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.58	- —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.48	- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	11.50	- —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.50	- —
Sulphanilamide, bots.	lb.	1.35	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins,	lb.	5.00	- 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	3.60	- 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.			
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	- 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works.			
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts	long ton.	16.00	- —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract	long ton.	17.50	- —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.,	lb.	.18	- .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs.,	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40	- 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.			
rock, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	- 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03	- .03½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	- .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .08½

Ernie Pyle, *FAMED WAR CORRESPONDENT,*

finds pure water vital to our fighting men

ERNIE PYLE, FAMED SCRIPPS-HOWARD WAR CORRESPONDENT

". . . you could almost say an army marches on its water," wrote Ernie Pyle in a recent dispatch from the Mediterranean front. "When a water point is found, the engineers wheel in their portable purifying unit. This consists of a motorized pump, and sand filter, chlorinating machine and a collapsible 3,000-gallon canvas tank. The chlorine we inject comes in powder form in 1 gallon cans—we usually use 1 part of chlorine to a million parts of water. The engineers of the 45th Division brought with them enough chlorine to last 6 months. In addition to chlorine, alum and soda ash are injected into the water."

THAT "chlorine in powder form" which Ernie Pyle speaks of is, of course, high test calcium hypochlorite, and, as likely as not, it's Mathieson HTH. That soda ash, too, is probably fused soda ash in tablet form made by Mathieson especially for use by our armed forces overseas.

Not as spectacular but just as important a war job is being done on the production front by other Mathieson Chemicals—caustic soda, soda ash, liquid chlorine, ammonia, sodium chlorite, sodium methylate, magnesium metal, liquid and solid carbon dioxide. These products are vital raw materials in nearly every phase of American war production, including ships, planes, tanks, guns, gasoline, clothing, food, medical supplies and many other materials which will go to make up final victory for the United Nations.

Mathieson CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Sulphur dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .16
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bbls.....lb. No stocks
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
medium, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Superphosphate,[1] pulverizer, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodcection points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

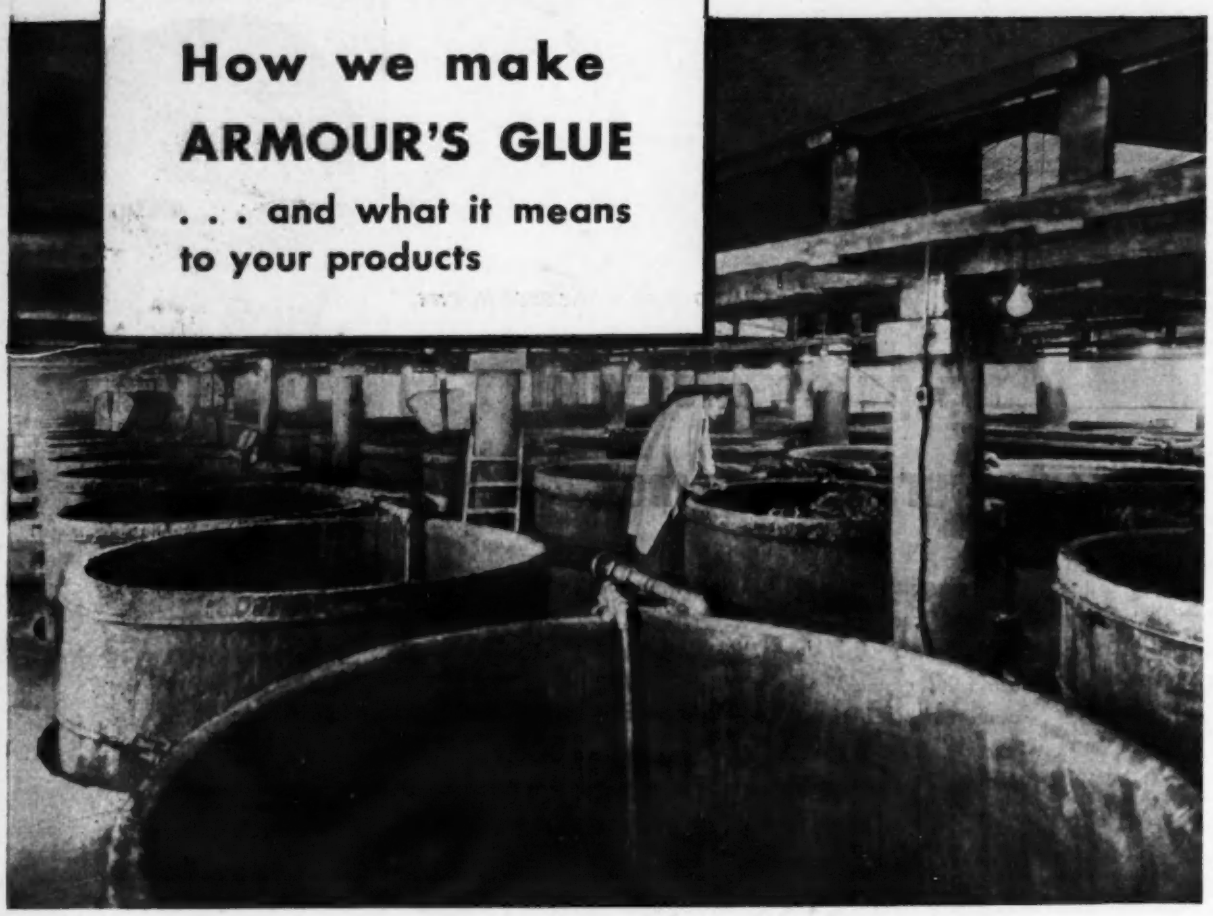
Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works..... ton.16.50 -30.00
Talc, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -16.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅞- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06⅜- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07⅜- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
c.l. works.....gal. .33 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East..gal. .32⅝- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52⅝- .58
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra siba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., V1, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.265.00 - —
bots., 5-50 grams.....gram. .29½- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
golden, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,4] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15⅝
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17⅛
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15⅛
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅝- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05⅝- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29¾- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .30 - —
smaller lots.....oz. .32 - .36
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .33
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .07⅛- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .06 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .42½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .28 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 98-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .87 - .90
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.68 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —



How we make ARMOUR'S GLUE

. . . and what it means to your products

This is the Steam Cooking Floor

Here the glue liquors are cooked out of the raw materials in rows of large vats heated with live steam.

This may look like a simple mass production process. It isn't. The materials in each of these vats differ, physically and chemically, from the materials in the next vat. Each must be handled as an individual problem in glue making. Painstaking control must be observed.

So, to cook each batch to just the right degree, and for just the right time, our glue technicians keep an exact record of the progress of the materials in every vat. And they back that up with laboratory checks.

This process, like every other step in the manufacture of Armour Glues, is scientifically controlled, specifically planned to turn out reliable, strong, easy-working glues for you.

This is Where Controlled Steam Cooking Pays Off

Right in your own products, the controlled steam cooking of Armour's Glue means greater efficiency for you.

You see, the various performance qualities of our glue...such vital qualities as tensile strength, jelly strength, viscosity, uniformity, and many others ...all stem from our careful controls. They're qualities you can count on in Armour's Glue...whatever the uses to which you will put that glue.

As you know, we can't make enough of certain grades of Armour's Glue to keep up with the demand. But despite that temporary condition, we'd like to talk to you about the future uses of Armour's Glue, for such products as calcimine, printers' rollers, matches, cooperage, to name just a few. May we have an appointment?

Glue it for good with Armour's

ARMOUR *Glue* DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

1355 WEST 31ST STREET, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Vanilla beans,[4] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50

Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[9] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.90 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50

Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $6.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460

Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 20 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 20 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs. ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, ngs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton. lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
roasted, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
Whiting, wet-grd., water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.16.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .11
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant.....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

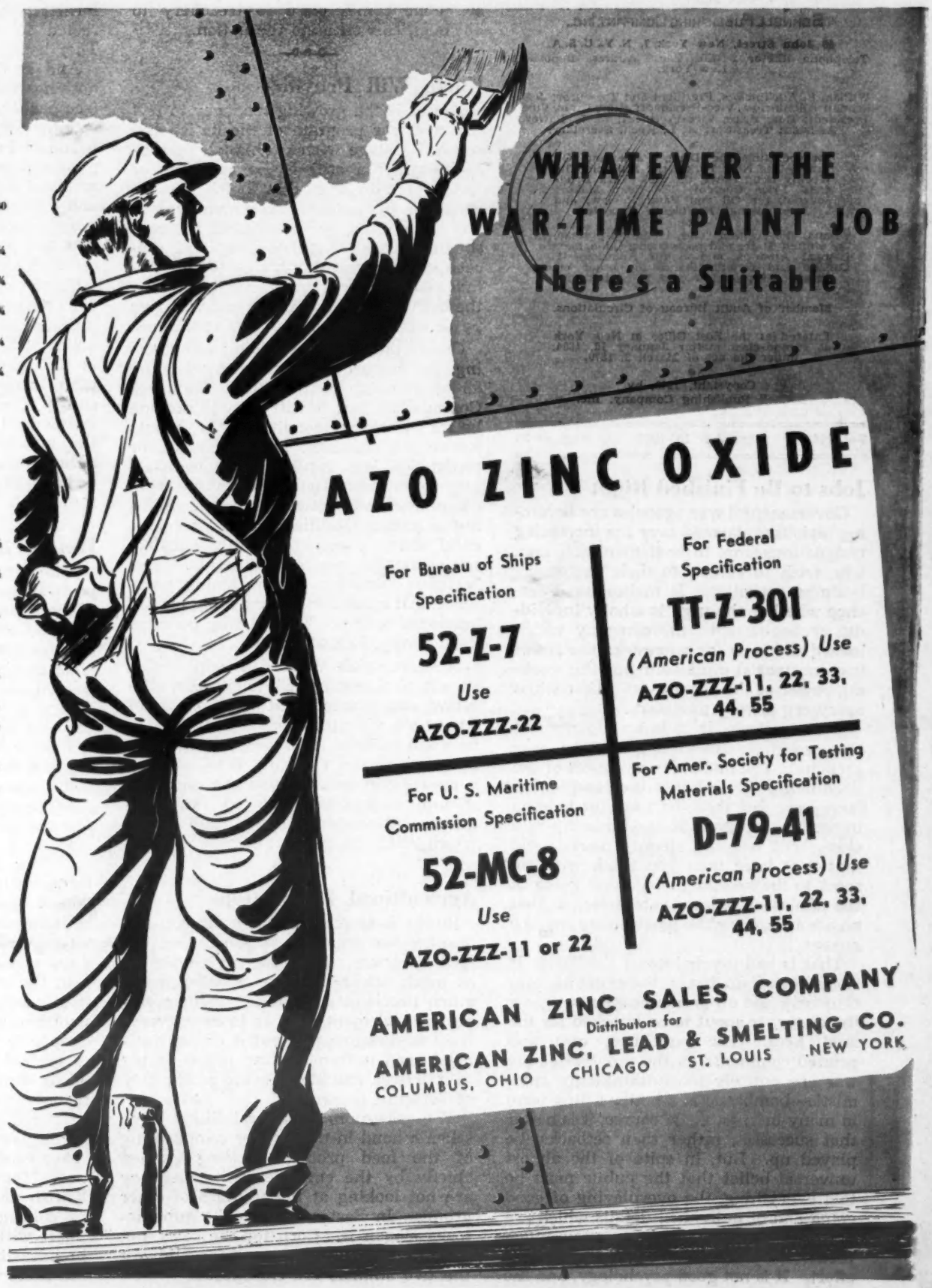
Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 1.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0365- —
Yellow oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
jars.....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).

—Continued on page 64



"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Jobs to Be Finished Right

Governmental war agencies are becoming seriously alarmed over the increasing resignations from their staffs of able men who wish to return to their customary business activities. It makes no difference whether the urge is wholly individual or begins with the company which loaned the man for warwork: the result is a substantial diminishing of the working power of the agency—at a time when every erg is very necessary.

This, in itself, is sufficient to prevent the essential functioning of the war agencies. The more serious aspect of the situation is the fact that the resigners in large part feel that the time for helping in the war program is fast drawing to a close, if it has not already passed, and that it is later than you think with respect to the necessity of getting going in the affairs of private enterprise, so that no advantage for the postwar era may be missed.

That is bad psychology at this time. It is easily explainable on the emphasis continuously laid on pronouncements of how the enemy is about to be knocked for the final loop. The published, oral and printed comments on the progress of the war are entirely too unthinkingly optomistic—bombastic is a better fitting term in many instances. Of course, it is better that successes, rather than setbacks, be played up. But, in spite of the almost universal belief that the public must be told everything, the overplaying of good going and of individual details which are nobody's business is doing very much prematurely to soften the national war effort. It is not good psychology, and the physical results in war production, war performance, and war perspective are already beginning to exhibit some alarming tendencies.

There is talk of conscripting men for the essential jobs in the various war agencies. Two basic reasons are adduced in this. One is the necessity that there be no letdown in the quality or quantity of work done by the war agencies of production, price, supplies, and men. The other is the necessity that men needed in government warjobs and willing to go into them be provided with full assurance that their jobs in private industry will not be hijacked during their absence. There is more than a little justified fear in that direction. There is also a measure of opportunism. Neither of these influences has a part in the job of winning the war. Neither of them has a part in the second stage of the warjob, the readjustment, which will require still abler individual service in government posts. Quitting these jobs before they are done comes close to treachery to business, as well as to the nation.

—O-P-D—

Uncle Will Provide

Bad as is the growing tendency to feel that the war program of the nation has reached a stage where "oh-anybody-can-do-the-rest," a still worse epidemic of "let-George-do-it" is that which is characterized by letting government volunteer to do for business what business should recognize as necessary and proceed speedily and thoroughly to do. The first bad habit will unnecessarily prolong the bothers of war. The second will give peace some most undesirable conditions.

One of the latest good-doing volunteerings on the part of the government is the announcement by the War Manpower Commission that it will help to provide better working conditions in plants where job absences, turnover rates, or production lags result from unsatisfactory conditions. The WMC volunteering comprises such concomitants of working as eating facilities, medical services, child care, plant counseling, housing, transportation, commercial services, recreational facilities, and rationing problems. All these things have a big part in employee morale. That is why business itself should look after them.

It is true that WMC can help at this time in a correlating role to expedite allocation, construction, and other phases of a program of bettering conditions. It will be a sad mistake for a long time for any business concern to permit WMC to have a major role and to steal the credit in effecting obviously needed improvements. Paternalism is one of those things which just must begin at home.

—O-P-D—

Agricultural Dislocations

Stockraisers and dairymen all over the country are much perturbed over the feed situation. They are saying almost as much about this one of their many much proclaimed troubles as their embuttered element says as to how everybody is conspiring to put it out of business, keep it from getting prices as big as it desires, and block its big push policy of refusing to produce.

The governors of several States have taken a hand in the further complicating of the feed problem. Being pushed chiefly by the embuttered bunch, they are not looking at the troubles of other groups. In Eastern circles the gubernatorial slogan is, "Corn for the cows, not for hogs." In some parts of the Midwest the two animals are transposed.

Meanwhile in some places raisers of cattle and producers of milk are doubly squeezed by drought which cut out local feed supplies. *OPD* had a letter the other day, from a cooperative in Maryland, which has been most arid this year. It goes, in part:—

> . . . we are writing you this letter knowing that you will have enough influence . . . to supply us with a few cars of cottonseed meal. It is very important that we get a little cooperation in this matter, as the farmers are selling their live stock at an alarming rate. The feeds that they ordinarily would produce this year to feed their stock over the Winter have all been used up, and rather than see their cattle and stock go without feed they are selling it.

FDA also has heard about this matter. It has issued an order that 20 percent of the production of oilseed meals be set aside for distribution as feed in designated shortage areas. Nothing yet has been done in the way of allocating the big corn crop or other grain, including that held in pawn by governmental agencies. That would be an order on farmers; the oilseed meals order is directed to producers of vegetable oils. They have no big bloc.

And at the same time FDA is doing nothing visible to strip the hobbles from free participation in the commerce of the country by oleomargarin, which is an important channel of marketing the oils produced by those whose meals are to be reserved for use, in large part, to feed dairy cattle whose owners saw to it that competition for oleomargarin be neither free nor fair. And Congress, likewise hobbled, chews the cud of complacency.

There will be a very interesting development if the growers of cottonseed, soybeans, and other oilseeds extend their policy of insisting that all right and title to the by-products of crushing remains with them until their needs for feedstuffs, if not for free oil markets, are satisfied. It is too much to expect that the lopsided political economy of this nation in respect of agriculture would be balanced; but something helpful might result.

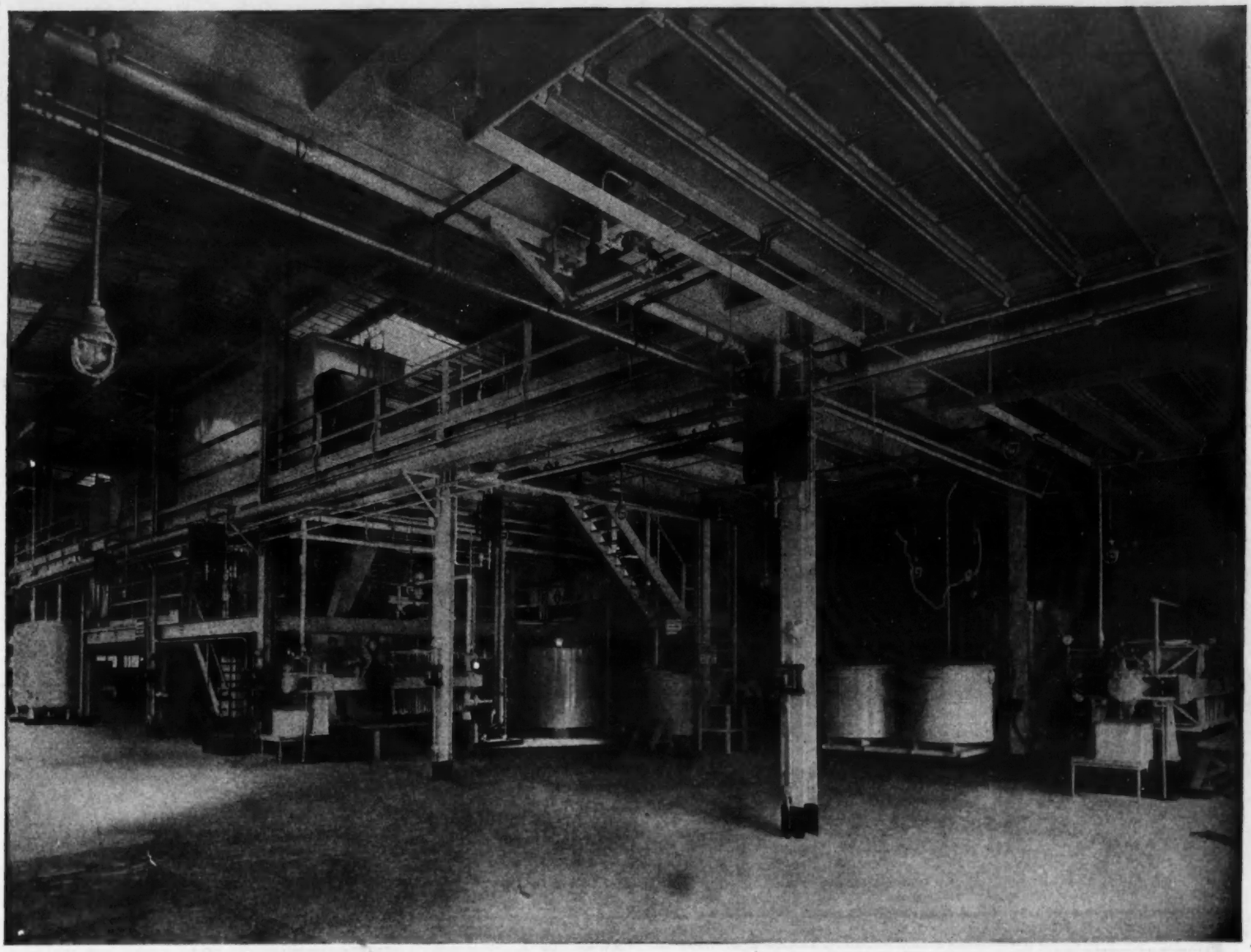
—O-P-D—

Honors in Penicillin

The currently most popular pastime of postwar prophets is the prognosticating of the potentialities of plastics and penicillin. If even one-tenth of what is forecast for "those marvelous materials" and "that miraculous medicine" shall come to pass, the steel industry and the drug industry are doomed to depart to where the woodbine twineth, and woodworking will be as far outmoded as is the fabricating of stone axes.

It's wonderful to be so fancyfree—Aladdin never had such a lamp—and the pastime is harmless, in a public sense, thanks to the SEC act which precludes its being applied to skyhigh financing. Industrially, the forecasts are mainly looked upon as the heralds of promotive activities that will make the colossal vitamin vaudeville look like a Jacobean puppet show.

In the midst of all this high aspiring, it is good for all—industry and general public alike—that these dreamstuffs occasionally be brought within the bounds of realistic discussion. Such there was on plastics at the recent congregating of manufacturers of plastic articles. Such there will be with respect of penicillin on the occasion, December 13, of the scientific award by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association to the British discoverer of this new drug and his colleague in its primary development. There will be no fantastic romance in the broadcasting of the honors in penicillin; but there will be a helpful message.



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Vitamins for Victory

• In all wars since history began disease has been the cause of more casualties, both military and civilian, than the weapons of the enemy. During the last World War it began to be recognized that some of these diseases, such as scurvy, were caused by a definite deficiency of some essential ingredient in the diet while others probably spread because of lowered resistance of the population due to this and other dietary lacks. Because of their relationship to life, these essentials were termed vitamins. Since practically nothing was known about them at the time, little could be done toward correcting these deficiencies.

Since then science has made tremendous strides in the chemistry of vitamins. The structure of most of those isolated has been determined and methods for synthesizing many of them developed.

The nations of the world have not been slow to recognize the importance of the vitamins. In her rearmament program Germany included factories for their production along with those for manufacturing guns, explosives and other munitions of war. One important ingredient in the emergency ration of the German parachute troops has been tablets of synthetic Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C). Our own Government has also recognized the importance of this vitamin and has included a product containing synthetic Ascorbic Acid in the ration of our Armed Forces.

The United States and the British Empire have also included the maintenance of civilian health and morale in their war plans. Enriched flours and breads, to which a number of the vitamins together with certain minerals have been added, have received official sanction. This development has been hampered by an insufficient supply of one of the vitamin ingredients – Riboflavin (vitamin B_2).

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the largest producers of Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C) for several years. There has been a continual increase in our production of this synthetic vitamin and plans are now in the process of consummation which will still further enlarge our productive facilities.

After a research program of several years, the production of Riboflavin (vitamin B_2) was started by our Company in 1940. At the present time we are bending every effort toward a great increase in the size of our productive facilities in order to assist in supplying the large quantities of this essential vitamin which are needed.

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SALT CAKE

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BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Producers Extend Contracts at Current Price Levels—Soda Ash And Soda Caustic Hold Tight

Supply conditions were not of a character to permit any increase in activity in industrial chemicals either for immediate or prompt delivery. There was no lack of interest on the part of buyers, but when material is not available there is not much that can be done about it. Futures commanded a fair degree of attention. Producers of many items have shown a willingness to extend contracts at current price levels and a very satisfactory tonnage has been entered for delivery over 1944.

No evidence of a breakdown in the supply situation could be traced in either soda ash or soda caustic. Lend-lease was reported to be getting plenty of caustic but not so much ash. Some modification in export restrictions has taken place. If material could be found, a splendid volume of export business could have been placed with Cuba and Mexico.

Production of carbon tetrachloride, chlorine and phosphorus was routed into channels affiliated with war industries. Producers made some headway in catching up with contract schedules of calcium chloride although buying conditions reflected little improvement in the open market. It was apparent that the supply situation in copper sulphate was slated for improvement. This was brought about by assurances that WPB would release sufficient copper to satisfy the agricultural requirements of the country.

Alumina sulphate commercial found a normal demand from the consuming trades but restricted production of iron free kept that variety in a tight position. There were assurances that production of sulphuric acid would be increased. This influence however had no apparent effect on the definite shortage at present. Chlorate allocations were satisfied without exerting too much taxation on output.

A ceiling price of 14½c. a pound was placed on antimony by OPA. This followed closely on WPB's order releasing antimony from allocation after January 1.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.7 in the week ended Dec. 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 89.8 in the previous week and 84.9 percent a year ago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Alumina Sulphate.—Not much iron free available. Some producers out for the duration. Commercial found a normal outlet with fair average shipments to waterworks and paper industry.

Ammoniac Sal.—Producers did not experience much difficulty in satisfying the wants of both large and small consumers of this chemical. Output seemed sufficient to keep the supply situation comfortable and the general market presented a healthy appearance so far as white granular was concerned.

Antimony. — Issuance of general preference order M-112 will release this material from allocation after January 1. Reports will be required quarterly rather than monthly to allow WPB to observe the position of the metal. OPA has established a base ceiling price of 14½c. a pound for antimony metal, plus carload freight from Laredo, Texas, where the largest domestic producer is located. Smaller lots are allowed advances depending upon the quantity involved.

Bauxite. — Requirement to secure authorization to cover delivery of restricted bauxite to manufacturers of alumina or abrasives or to cover delivery of alumina to manufacturers of aluminum or abrasives has been removed by WPB. The method of getting authorization to deliver to consumers who intend to use it for other purposes has also been simplified.

Calcium Chloride.—Heavy deliveries against standing contracts insufficient to level off supply and demand. Some progress reported in catching up with schedules but shortage of available material still apparent.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Shipments to war industries continued heavy with most of production routed in this channel. Civilian supply definitely short leaving markets supply situation definitely tight.

Chlorine.—No particular improvement in buying conditions. Heavy shipments went forward to satisfy demand for war industries. Shortage of civilian supply held market in tight position.

Copper Sulphate.—Assurance of sufficient copper to cover agricultural requirements of copper sulphate has been given by WPB. This has brightened the supply outlook and has permitted consumers to cover their requirements for the coming crop season. War Food Administration suggests the early placing of orders to prevent stocks from increasing beyond producing storage facilities and also to insure against possible difficulties arising from transportation.

Phosphate Defluorinated. — Buying interest has continued to increase for this material. The chief buyers were affiliated with the livestock industry who have substituted defluorinated phosphate for bone meal. Production of the former product has been gradually expanded in order to take care of the growing demand.

Potash Caustic. — Supply situation reported fairly comfortable. Buying interest continued normal both for prompt and future deliveries. Container problem not entirely satisfactory, shortage causing occasional delays in shipment from works.

Potash Chlorate.—Production covered allocated orders without much leftover. Demand reported active and well balanced with supply situation. Steady shipments of perchlorate kept available stock relatively short.

Potash Permanganate. — Shipments to war industries held civilian supply low. More demand than can be comfortably satisfied at present.

Soda Ash.—Production continued to meet with rapid distribution for government and civilian requirements. Combined demand remained in excess of output, thereby preventing any accumulation of supplies. Not so much reported moving against lend-lease program. Export shipments were restricted on account of supply shortage.

Soda Caustic.—Situation not unlike soda ash with the exception that considerable tonnage went forward against lend-lease contracts. No improvement in buying conditions could be noted as demand remained in excess of the production level. A heavy tonnage could be shipped to Mexico and Cuba if material was available. No discernable signs of easement in the supply shortage could be traced so far as immediate deliveries were concerned. Producers have accepted

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM HYDRATE and
POROUS BARIUM OXIDE (Monoxide)
FREE FROM CARBIDES
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Dept. A, Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co. *Send for informative booklet*

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
70 PINE STREET Phone DIgby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
BARIUM CARBONATE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
22 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CABLE: TRUFABEST

SODIUM SULPHIDE
BARIUM CARBONATE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

TURNER
Chemicals
CAUSTIC SODA
ALUMINUM STEARATE
ZINC STEARATE
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY
83 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.
40th St. & Calumet Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

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POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE
Granular

HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
271 RUSSELL STREET, BROOKLYN 22, N. Y.
Telephone EVergreen 9-4855

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BORAX SODA ASH BENZOIC ACID SODIUM BARIUM CARBONATE BORIC ACID CAUSTIC SODA POTASH CARBONATE CREAM OF TARTAR SODA BICHROMATE CERIUM AMMONIUM OXIDE PARADICHLOROBENZENE CAUSTIC POTASH GLUCOSE CERIUM OXIDE TARTAR EMETIC
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Another Pittsberg Product
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE
An improved crystal form, guaranteed 55% SO_2, pure white, especially effective as a food, beverage and photographic preservative and bleach.
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3100 EAST 26TH STREET, VERNON, CALIF.
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heavy contracts for shipment over 1944.

Soda Silicate.—Better off than some of the other sodas in as much as demand has been satisfied without unusual delay. Stocks not excessive but seemed sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Tin.—Recent arrivals of refined tin as well as tin ore have tended to improve the supply situation.

Acids

Chromic.—Although recent importations of chrome ore have been fairly liberal, the demand for chromic acid has remained sufficiently active to hold the market in a tight position. The movement into consuming channels was regulated by WPB allocation.

Lactic.—Barely enough U.S.P. material to meet requirements. Technical remained in a more comfortable supply condition with production and demand very evenly balanced. Contracts have been extended without quotable change in prices.

Muriatic.—Aside from a fair export inquiry, a heavy domestic demand for miscellaneous requirements was reported. Steady shipments have kept supplies relatively low and while no unusual shortage could be noted, the market maintained a firm position.

Oxalic. — Relatively little stock around for immediate shipment. Producers output well sold ahead, some until February. Buying interest was reported active while the shortage of material had a tendency to restrain new business. A renewal of government buying would likely turn the market definitely tight.

Phosphoric.—Rapid distribution of output has kept the market in short supply while demand showed no signs of relaxing. Production reported heavily under contract with war industries well represented in the general movement.

Sulphuric.—Supply situation did not reveal any signs of easement. Available material has been brought to a relatively low state through the maintenance of heavy demand. While a gradual increase in output is expected, current production has been shipped about as rapidly as made thereby preventing any accumulation of reserves. The fertilizer and gasoline industries will require more acid than ever before and it looked as though a tight market might continue for some time ahead.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.—Producers are waiting to be informed if a uniform ceiling is to be imposed on them. So far there has been no announcement as to the results of the conference held at Washington two weeks or more ago between representatives of the government and the acid manufacturers, and supplies are being received by the government on the basis of the highest prices realized by producers in March of last year. Whether the leveling process will be applied at all no one seems to know, nor has any statement been made by an authoritative source what will be done. In some quarters the action of the government in permitting the expansion of private acid producing facilities is taken to mean that the prevailing situation is regarded as satisfactory and that nothing will be done to affect the price situation in any way.

Insecticides

Prices of copper sulphate, rotenone and copper sulphur have been under survey by the Office of Price Administration. Officers of the agency have also been in consultation with the advisory committee for insecticides and fungicides. The committee has also been in contact with the War Food Administration regarding distribution problems. A slight reduction in the prices of imported rotenone sold by the Defense Supplies Corporation was reported.

In an effort to increase supplies of insecticides, WFA has reserved certain low grades of dark tobacco from this year's crop for the production of nicotine sulphate and nicotine alkaloid. It is expected that WPB allocations of arsenic and copper will be sufficient to assure an insecticide and fungicide output as great if not greater than that for 1943. Prospects for an ample supply of cryolite and the cyanides appeared favorable for the coming season.

—O-P-D—

Warwick Wax Offices In 580 Fifth Avenue

The Warwick Wax Company, subsidiary of the Warwick Chemical Company, maintains offices in 580 Fifth avenue not 500 Fifth avenue, this city, as a typographical error in the REPORTER December 6 issue stated.

DuPont Electrochemicals Dept. Head MacGregor

—Continued from page 3

will succeed Dr. E. A. Rykenboer who is retiring December 31 on account of ill health.

A native of Lawrence, Mass., Mr. MacGregor was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907. He was engaged in mining and metallurgical work with the U. S. Smelting Company and the American Zinc Lead & Smelting Company from 1907 through 1914, and was a consulting engineer in Boston from 1914 to 1916.

He joined the DuPont Company in 1916 becoming successsively assistant director of the development department, where he helped to lay the foundation for the company's expansion from the explosives into the diversified chemicals field; control manager of the former paint department, in 1922; assistant director of the Development Department, 1923 to 1928, serving also as managing director of the Hotel DuPont Company from 1926 to 1928.

He was general manager of the acele department of the former Du Pont Rayon Company, 1928 to 1934; president and general manager of Ducilo S. A. Productora de Rayon, Du Pont affiliate in Buenos Aires, 1934 to 1939; served on special assignment from 1939 to 1941, becoming director of the company's priorities division in June that year.

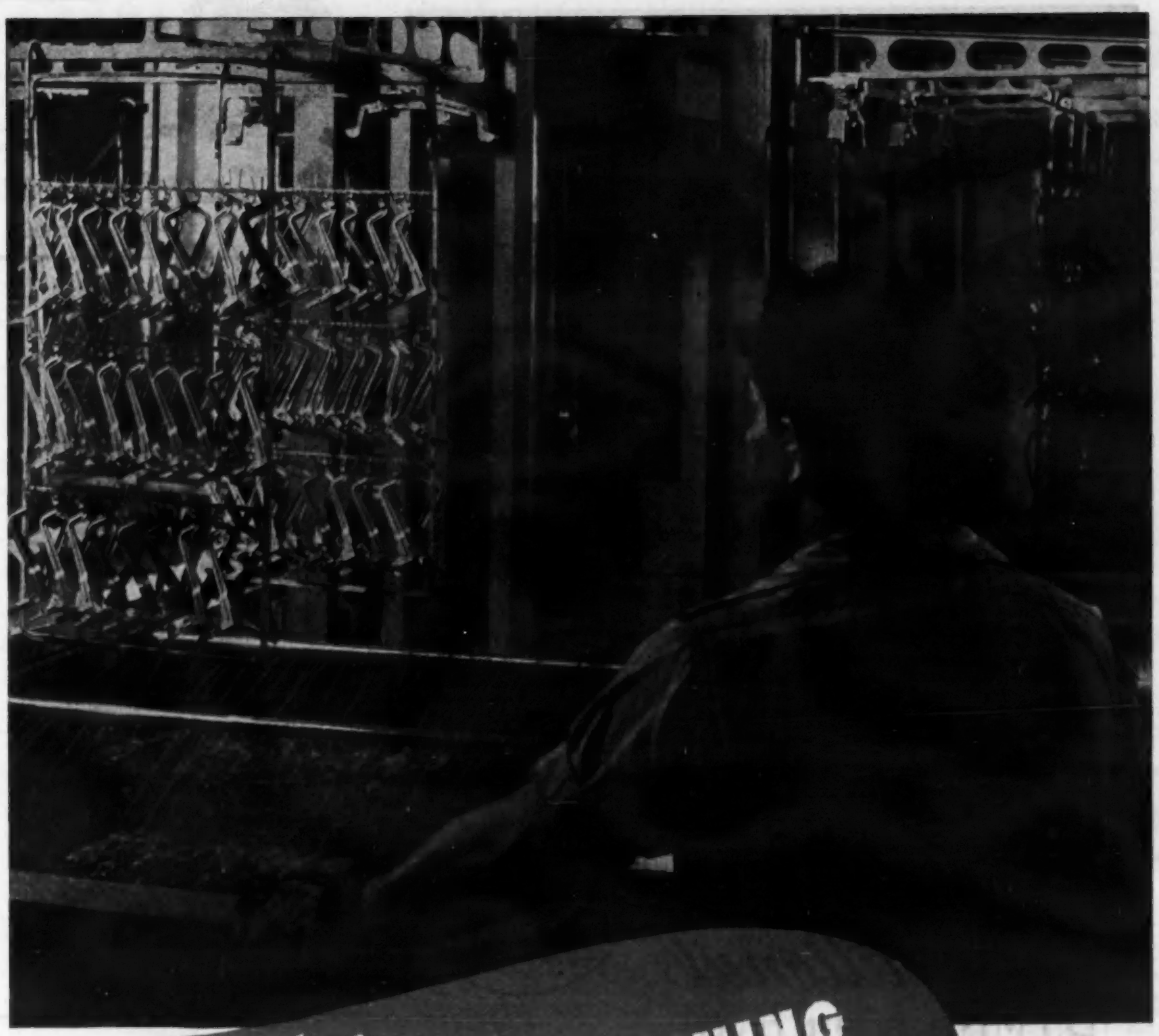
—O-P-D—

Textile Chemists Hear Of War Developments

Butyl rubber-covered fabrics have so far proved the best replacement for oilskin stormwear under varied climatic conditions, it was declared by Rear Admiral William J. Carter before the meeting of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists December 3 in the Downtown Athletic Club, this city. Oilskins had the faults of becoming tacky in hot, humid weather, and cracking in cold weather, he stated, and the butyl material overcomes these faults to a large degree.

Other developments in servicemen's clothing brought about by the war, according to Admiral Carter, was the substitution of Alpaca fabric for bulky sheepskin, covering of slide fasteners to prevent corrosion, and the issuance of plastic shoe laces in tropical climates where conventional laces quickly rotted. Clothing renovation centers were cited as valuable development adjuncts, for it was there that indications were obtained as to what material became unserviceable most rapidly.

Also on the program was Col. E. J. Walters, executive officer of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, who described the Army's role and problems in fabric research and development for fighting service. He praised textile technologists for the manner in which vat dyestuffs were conserved, silk was eliminated from unessential items to enable its use in parachutes and other necessary equipment, and the production of osnaburg cloth was suddenly expanded manyfold.



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Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
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If you have an exportable product and no *export facilities*, our foreign organization will represent you in the export markets. We assume complete responsibility for all shipping formalities and credit risks.

For further information write to:

Box 758
Care of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

MRO Procedure On Chemicals Revised

—Continued from page 3

The following chemicals and other materials come within the scope of the order:—

List of Chemicals and Other Materials

1. Coated fabric
2. Organic intermediates for the following:—
   - rubber
   - explosives
   - dyes
   - medicinal chemicals
   - photographic chemicals
   - plastics and synthetic resins
   - refining
   - oil additives
3. Paints, varnishes and lacquers
4. Pigments, colors and extenders
5. Printing inks
6. Chemicals as listed below:—

Acetonyl acetone
Acetylene
Acetylene dichloride
Acetylene tetrachloride
Acids:
- boric
- butyric (all)
- chlorosulphonic
- hydrochloric
- hydrofluoric
- hydrofluosilicic
- lactic
- monochloracetic
- phosphoric
- propionic
- tartaric
- trichloracetic

Alpha proteins
Aluminum acetate
Aluminum ammonium sulphate
Aluminum chloride (not anhydrous)
Aluminum formate
Aluminum hydroxide (light)
Aluminum nitrate
Aluminum potassium sulphate
Aluminum sulphate
Ammonium aluminum sulphate
Ammonium bicarbonate
Ammonium bifluoride
Ammonium fluoride
Ammonium molybdate
Ammonium persulphate
Ammonium phosphates
Ammonium silicofluoride
Ammonium thiocyanate
Amyl alcohols (all)
Amyl esters (all)
Antimony chloride
Antimony trichloride
Arsenic disulfide
Barium carbonate
Barium chloride
Barium peroxide
Barium silicofluoride
Benzoyl peroxide
Bordeaux mixture
Butyl aldehydes (all)
Butyric acids (all)
Calcium acetate
Calcium arsenate
Calcium arsenite
Calcium carbonate, precipitated
Calcium chloride
Calcium cyanide
Calcium peroxide
Calcium phosphates
Camphor, synthetic
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon dioxide
Carbon tetrachloride
Caustic potash
Caustic soda
Cerium salts
Chloral hydrate
Chloramine B & T
Chlorinated paraffin
Chloroform
Copper acetarsenite
Cumar—indene resins
Degreasing compounds
Detergents and wetting agents, synthetic organic
Dichloramine B & T
Dichlorethyl formal
Ethers (all)
Ester gum
Ethyl chloride
Ethyl silicate
Ferric nitrate
Ferric sulphate
Ferrous chloride
Glue and gelatin
Hexachlorbenzene
Hexachlorethane
Hydrogen cyanide
Hydrogen gas
Hydrogen peroxide
Hydrogen sulphide
Hydroquinone
Isobutyl-undecylenamide
Isopropyl butyrate
Isopropyl propionate
Ketones (except methyl ethyl and methyl isobutyl ketone)
Lanthanum oxide
Lead acetate
Lead arsenate
Lead dioxide
Lead nitrate
Lead peroxide
Lead silicate
Lead thiocyanate (sulfocyanide)
Lime and limestone
Lime sulphur
Limed rosin
Magnesium carbonate
Magnesium chloride
Magnesium peroxide
Magnesium silicofluoride
Magnesium sulphate
Manganese acetate
Manganese chloride
Manganese precipitated dioxide
Manganese sulfate
Mercuric chloride
Mercuric cyanide
Mercuric ethyl chloride
Mercuric nitrate
Mercuric oxide
Mercuric sulphate
Mercuric sulphide
Mercurous chloride
Mercurous chloride acetate
Metallic driers
Metallic naphthenates
Metallic stearates (except alkali stearates)
Methyl bromide
Methyl cellulose
Methyl chloride
Methylene chloride
Nicotine sulphate
Nitrocellulose
Nitrous oxide
Oxygen
Paris green
Perchlorethylene
Phosphorus oxychloride
Phosphorus pentasulfide
Potassium:
- acetate
- aluminum sulphate
- antimonate
- carbonate
- ferricyanide
- ferrocyanide
- hydroxide
- permanganate
- persulphate
- thiocyanate

Rare earth salts
Red squill
Resins, natural
Scandium salts
Seed disinfectants
Silica gel
Silver cyanide
Silver nitrate
Silver oxide
Soda, modified
Soda ash
Sodium:
- acetate
- acid pyrophosphate
- aluminate
- aluminum sulphate
- antimonate
- arsenate
- arsenite
- bicarbonate
- bifluoride
- bisulphate
- bisulphite
- ferricyanide
- ferrocyanide
- fluoride
- fluosilicate
- hydrosulphite
- orthosilicate
- pentachlorphenate
- perborate
- peroxide
- sesquicarbonate (trona)
- sesquisilicate
- silicate
- silicofluoride
- stannate
- thiocyanate

Soldering compounds
Soluble dried blood
Soybean adhesives
Stannic chloride (tin tetrachloride)
Stannic oxide
Stannic sulphate
Stannous chloride
Starch adhesives
Sulfur chloride
Superphosphate, regular and concentrated
Terpene resins
Titanium tetrachloride
Thallium sulphate
Thorium salts
Trichlorethylene
Triethanolamine
Urea peroxide
Waxes, vegetable
- bees
- carnauba
- candelilla
- ouricury

Wetting agents, synthetic organic
Yttrium salts
Zeolites
Zinc acetate
Zinc ammonium chloride
Zinc chloride
Zinc cyanide
Zinc hydrosulphite
Zinc peroxide
Zinc resinates
Zinc phosphide
Zinc sulphate
Zirconium salts

—O-P-D—

R. W. Gallagher, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has accepted appointment as chairman of the petroleum group of the National War Fund New York Committee in its current campaign for funds.

WPB Chemicals Division Reunion

Walter A. Whitman, assistant director; D. P. Morgan, director; E. W. Reid, former director; Lawrence Brown, assistant director, forgather on the occasion of a recent visit by Dr. Reid to the scenes of his former functioning.

Cincinnati Industrial Map Is Available

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, has prepared a transportation and industrial map of the Cincinnati Commercial Area, size 28 x 36¾ inches and in colors. A copy of this map will be furnished interested parties upon request addressed to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

KNOCKING at the Chemist's Door

Thirteen new chemicals developed by Hooker Electrochemical Company are waiting for adventure. Consider their properties—send for research samples. It may be that one or more of these chemicals are what you have been seeking.

METHYL PENTACHLOR STEARATE

Molecular weight ..... 470 (approximate)
Chemical formula ..... $C_{17}H_{30}Cl_5COOCH_3$ (approximate)
Specific gravity ..... 1.200 at 25°/15.5° C.
Color ..... Clear yellow to deep reddish brown

Insoluble in water, soluble in hydrocarbons. Suggested uses: plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride films to impart flexibility at low temperatures and to increase fire resistance; plasticizer for other film forming materials.

HIGHLY CHLORINATED PARAFFIN

Light colored, almost white, brittle resin, softening at about 100° C. and remaining very viscous at 140° C. Contains 76 to 78% Chlorine. This product is more stable than other chlorinated paraffins containing lesser amounts of Chlorine. Suggested uses: Resin for paints to withstand severe weather conditions.

HEXACHLORETHANE

Molecular weight 237
Chemical formula ..... C_2Cl_6
Melting point ..... 186° C.
Boiling point ..... 186° C.
Color ..... White crystals
Odor ..... Mild camphor-like

Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and carbon tetrachloride. Suggested uses: pyrotechnic compositions; insecticide; plasticizer and chlorinating agent.

PELARGONYL CHLORIDE

Molecular weight 176.5
Chemical formula ..... $CH_3(CH_2)_7COCl$
Specific gravity ..... 0.955 at 20°/15.5° C.
Boiling range ..... 80–115° C. at 25 mm., 170–220° C. at 760 mm.
Color ..... Colorless to light yellow

Is hydrolyzed by water; reacts with alcohols to produce esters, soluble in ether. Suggested uses: intermediate to produce esters for plasticizers; to produce the peroxide for polymerization catalyst.

CHLORPROPANE WAX

Molecular weight 320
Chemical formula ..... $CCl_3CCl_2CCl_3$
Softening point ..... 110 to 120° C.
Boiling range ..... 210 to 270° C.
Color ..... White crystalline wax
Odor ..... Mild camphor-like

Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether and chlorinated solvents. Suggested uses: plasticizer; dielectric wax; pyrotechnic compositions; lubricant to withstand chemical attack.

HEXACHLORPROPYLENE
(Perchlorpropylene)

Molecular weight 249
Chemical formula ..... $CCl_3{-}CCl{=}CCl_2$
Boiling range ..... 205 to 215° C.
Specific gravity ..... 1.76 to 1.78 at 25°/15.5° C.
Color ..... Water white
Odor ..... Mild

Insoluble in water; miscible with alcohol, ether and chlorinated solvents. Suggested uses: solvent and plasticizer for rubber and other polymeric materials; non-flammable hydraulic fluid.

POLYCHLORPROPANE, Liquid

Molecular weight ..... 268.3 (average)
Chemical formula ..... $C_6H_7Cl_9$ and C_6HCl_7
Boiling range ..... 185° to 250° C.
Specific gravity ..... 1.70 to 1.75 at 25°/15.5° C.
Color ..... Water white

Insoluble in water; miscible with alcohol, ether and chlorinated solvents. Viscous liquid at temperatures below —50° C. Suggested uses: plasticizer; dielectric wax; pyrotechnic compositions; lubricant to withstand chemical attack.

HEXACHLORBENZENE

Molecular weight 284.7
Chemical formula ..... C_6Cl_6
Melting point ..... 230° C.
Color ..... White to cream

Insoluble in water, soluble in carbon tetrachloride, monochlorbenzene, toluene. Suggested uses: pyrotechnic compositions; ingredient of water proofing and flame proofing compounds.

LAURYL CHLORIDE
(Dodecyl Chloride)

Molecular weight ..... 213 (average)
Chemical formula ..... $C_{12}H_{25}Cl$ (approximate)
Specific gravity ..... 0.8618 at 25°/15.5° C.
Color ..... Light yellow

Insoluble in water, soluble in organic solvents. Suggested uses: production of esters for plasticizers.

SODIUM TETRASULFIDE

Molecular weight 174
Chemical formula ..... Na_2S_4
Specific gravity (40% solution) ..... 1.335 at 20°/15.5° C.
Color ..... Clear, deep red water solution

Suggested uses: soaking of hides and skins prior to unhairing; reduction organic nitro bodies; insecticide and fungicide for fruit tree spray; ore flotation reagent; reduction of cyanide plating baths; manufacture of sulfur dyes.

HEXACHLORBUTADIENE

Molecular weight 261
Chemical formula $CCl_2{=}CCl{-}CCl{=}CCl_2$
Melting point ..... –20 to –25° C.
Boiling range ..... 210 to 220° C.
Specific gravity ..... 1.65 to 1.70 at 25°/15.5° C.
Color ..... Water white

Insoluble in water; miscible with alcohol, ether, chlorinated organic solvents. Chemical properties: highly stable, is not easily hydrolyzed by water or mild alkalies. Suggested uses: solvent for rubber, synthetic rubber and other polymeric substances; high boiling non-flammable solvent; non-flammable heat transfer liquid; transformer fluid and hydraulic fluid.

LAURYL MERCAPTAN

Molecular weight ..... 211 (average)
Chemical formula ..... $C_{12}H_{25}SH$ (approximate)
Specific gravity ..... 0.8420 at 25°/15.5° C.
Boiling range ..... 125 to 225° at 15 mm.
Color ..... Water white

Insoluble in water, soluble in organic solvents. Suggested uses: catalyst in the production of copolymers such as Buna S.

TETRA HYDRO FURFURYL OLEATE

Molecular weight 366.5
Chemical formula $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH{:}CH(CH_2)_7COOCH_2OC_4H_7$
Specific gravity ..... 0.926 at 15.5°/15.5° C.
Refractive index 1.4640
Color ..... Yellow to light brown

Insoluble in water; soluble in alcohols, esters, ketones, hydrocarbons, and chlorinated solvents. Suggested uses: plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride films to impart flexibility at low temperatures; plasticizer for other film-forming materials.

KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS

If additional information is desired, write our Dept. 012

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NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Tacoma, Wash. Wilmington, Calif.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

ARMY E NAVY — HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

4847

ONE REASON WHY

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Pyridines commonly enjoy various uses in the chemical industry. Some of them are now vital for production of the sulfa drugs. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, they are needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

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CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Derivatives Continue to Be Actively Taken for War Production—Supplies Remain Tight—Market Firm

The primary products and chemicals obtained from coaltar continued to be actively taken for essential production during the week, holding supplies generally tight and the market firm. Benzol is moving into the manufacture of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber materials in the heavy volume customary for many months. Toluol and xylol shipment for munition purposes shows no decrease. Creosote oil and phenol continue to show the most comfortable supply positions among the basic coaltar materials.

The coaltar intermediates reflect the tight supply position existing in the basic products. Aniline, anthraquinone, betanaphthol, and paradichlorobenzene deliveries continue to be made only with some delay. Dibutyl phthalate production has been cut considerably by a work stoppage in one of the major manufacturing plants. Picric and maleic are among the coaltar acids supplies of which are difficultly obtainable. Demand for the hydrogenated solvents is reported to be holding up satisfactorily.

Steel production scheduling for the week beginning December 6 was reported as 99.3 percent of rated capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The rate indicated is equivalent to a production of 1,730,700 net tons of ingots and castings. The scheduling for the week previous, in comparison, had been 99.5 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,734,200 net tons. Production one month earlier had been at 98.2 percent of capacity, equivalent to some 1,711,600 net tons of ingots and castings. One year ago production had been at 98.6 percent of capacity, representing an output of 1,686,700 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Supplies continue very tight, with no betterment indicated as possible under a continuance of conditions as at present. Quotations remain firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending November 27 to have totaled 3,919,000 gallons.

Coaltar.—Processing and refining plants continue to take material as it is made available. Market tone remains firm, with OPA ceilings set for most producing plants. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending November 27 to have totaled 15,296,800 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Continues in rather easy supply, compared wtih other primary coaltar products. Consumption by wood preservers has tapered off somewhat as result of manpower shortage in creosoting plants. Schedule of quotations remains unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending November 27 to have totaled 809,100 gallons.

Cresylic Acid.—Stocks of imported material have assumed a comfortable position. Supplies of domestic item continue in tight supply. Market exhibits steady tone.

Naphthalene. — Supplies continue tight, as call for both refined and industrial grades is actively maintained. Market price structure firm. Reported that a recent importation of naphthalene totaled 830 bags. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending November 27 to have totaled 1,706,700 pounds.

Phenol.—Continues in rather comfortable supply. Quotations unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending November 27 to have totaled 227,600 pounds.

Picolines.—Alphapicoline in somewhat tight supply on sustained call from regular users. Betapicoline moving actively into manufacture of vitamin compounds. Prices steady.

Toluol.—Material for civilian use remains very scarce. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending November 27 to have totaled 783,800 gallons.

Xylol.—Supply position unchanged, with war production still taking practically entire production. Supplies of petroleum toluol-xylol mixture developed for civilian solvent purposes also tight. New York price of mixture continues at 31c. per gallon. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during the week ending November 27 to have totaled 177,000 gallons.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—War production and related activities are continuing to absorb much of the coaltar bases material being produced. With this continuing draft on supplies, material available to the open market continues restricted, and tone is generally firm. Demand for benzol is good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol pure in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c. per gallon; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c. per gallon; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol. — Regular movement to normal consuming channels sustaining steady market tone.

Cyclohexanone. — Prices continue unchanged. Demand routine, steady.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Demand remains satisfactory. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Market tone continues firm on sustained demand for essential use.

Benzoic, Technical.—Supplies remain tight on call for essential manufacture. Quotations show no change.

Cleve's. — Representative demand maintaining steady market tone.

Fumaric.—Production limited by shortage of basic materials. Prices firm.

H.—Routine demand taking restricted supplies satisfactorily. Market steady.

Laurent's.—Quotations continue unchanged. Shipments to dye and other manufacturing consumers satisfactory.

Maleic.—Continues under total allocation by WPB. Manufacture limited by benzene supply situation. Quotations show no change.

Para-aminobenzoic. — Regular demand from customary consuming channels maintaining steady schedule of prices.

Picric.—Heavy movement into war production continues. Quotations unchanged.

Sulphanilic.—Steady market tone maintained by shipments on previous contracts.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical. — Slightly better supply position maintained dur-

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ing week. Demand continues active. Price schedule shows no change.

Alphanaphthol. — Supplies remain short as a result of scarcity in basic manufacturing material. Market exhibits firm tone.

Aniline.—Continues in very heavy demand for production of essential materials. November chemical allocations indicate that 780,644 gallons of benzene was granted for its manufacture. Schedule of quotations show no change.

Anthracene. — War production and buying for essential needs holding supplies in tight position. Market tone continues firm. The War Food Administration has indicated that during October, 30,800 gallons were purchased for lend-lease, territorial emergency, and other purposes.

Anthraquinone. — Active shipment for use in essential colors and other compounds continues unabated. Market tone remains firm.

Benzaldehyde, Technical. — Demand for war purposes holding market in tight supply position. Quotations show no change.

Betanaphthol. — Essential manufacturing requirements taking large portion of production. Price schedule unchanged.

Betanaphthylamine.—Being actively shipped for production of dyestuffs and other war materials. Supplies continue in rather tight position. No change reported in price schedule.

Dimethylanilin. — Basic material scarcities keeping supplies tight. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—In very tight supply since labor troubles have halted production in a major Midwest plant making this and other butyl derivatives. The prices of two producers of dibutyl phthalate have been advanced for the December 10-January 9 period, in accordance with the ceiling derivation based on the cost of butyl alcohol.

Dinitrotoluene. — Supplies continue restricted by shortage of toluol, basic material for manufacture. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Metanitroanilin. — Production limited by tight supply condition existing in raw material. Market tone continues firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Satisfac-

—Continued on page 42

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

Whose Is the Spoilage?

Who is to blame for the alleged spoilage of food stored in warehouses by the government is a subject of dispute now going on among ODT, WFA, and OPA. It was started by a letter from ODT Director Eastman to WFA Administrator Jones and Price Administrator Eastman intimating that foodstuffs are spoiling because of improper warehousing.

There have been any number of charges of this nature, the most notable one being that of canned milk, which went bad because the cases had not been turned upside down, as they should be, ever so often. These charges, of course, have immediately been denied or explained away by some manner of means, but now ODT has given credence to them by questioning the handling of the stores.

OPA is particularly wrought up for having been drawn into the picture. It hasn't got anything to do with warehousing, it says, and Mr. Eastman should know that WFA would like to know what right Mr. Eastman has in questioning the handling of the storage program in the first place. The dispute is being carried on under cover, but may break out into the open shortly. Some congressional committees are evincing an interest in the situation.

—O-P-D—

Synthetic Flavors Exports Licensed for Group K

OPD Washington Bureau

The Board of Economic Warfare announces that effective immediately synthetic flavoring extracts, including flavors for soft drinks, cooking, baking, and ice cream, and mixed and blended perfume oils, which were exportable under general license to group 62 destinations, are now exportable under general license to group K destinations.

Shipments of the commodities which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard the exporting carrier, or in transit to ports of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to the date of the change may be exported under the old general license provisions. Shipments moving to a vessel subsequent to the effective date of change pursuant to ODT permits issued prior to such date may also be exported under the previous general license provisions.

—O-P-D—

Remington Medal Presented to Fischelis

—Continued from page 3

istry." Dr. Fischelis is also co-author of "Principles of Pharmacy," and contributed the section on the medical materials industry to the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. He served as a member of the National Health Conference in 1938.

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis

Presentation of the medal was made by Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, associate dean of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy. Other speakers on the program were Ivor Griffith, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. William F. Snow, chairman of the executive committee of the American Social Hygiene Association; ex-governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey; and Edward R. Gay, director of the General Commodities Division of the Office of Civilian Requirements.

—O-P-D—

Koppers Co. Acquires Coated Products Corp.

The physical assets of Coated Products Corporation, Verona, Pa., have been purchased by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, and the business will continue in operation without interruption as the Coated Products Division of Koppers Company, it is announced by J. N. Forker, vice-president of the Koppers Company.

Acquired by Koppers through this transaction are all rights in the Plastipitch process of weather proofing and corrosion proofing of prefabricated metals and steel shapes. Morton I. Dorfan, formerly associated with the Coated Products Corporation, has been appointed manager of the new Koppers division created by the transfer, which became effective as of the close of business October 20. The purchase does not include acquisition of any of the stock of Coated Products Corporation nor the assumption by Koppers of any of its liabilities.

—O-P-D—

Anilin Points of Hydrocarbons Published by Mines Bureau

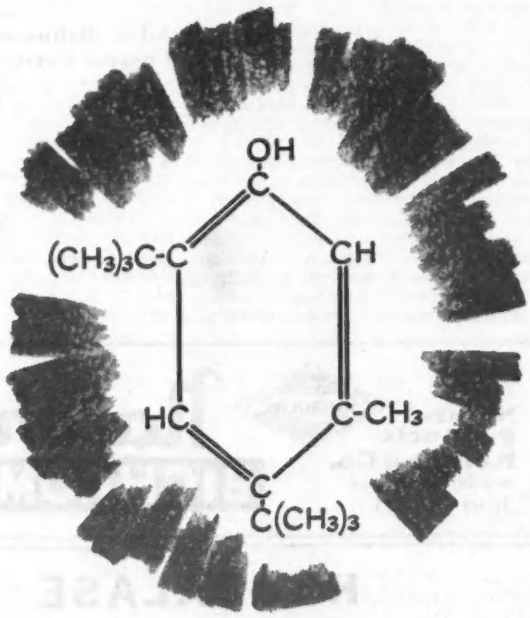
Filling a need created by the greatly accelerated program for hydrocarbon analysis of war materials, the Bureau of Mines has published a comprehensive report on anilin points of hydrocarbons—one of the yardsticks for determining the quality of gasoline, Diesel oil, lubricants, and other products. A copy of "Aniline Points of Hydrocarbons" may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Dr. Hac With Int'l Minerals

Dr. Lucile Hac has joined the staff of the research division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Dr. Hac will do protein research in International's new research laboratory at its Amino Products Division plant in Rossford, Ohio.

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 41

tory demand from regular consuming channels preclude accumulation of stock. As in other intermediates, supplies are limited by unavailability of crude material. Quotations show no change.

Monochlorobenzene.—Demand being maintained at satisfactory pace. Price schedule unchanged.

Nitrobenzene.—War production demand remains heavy. WPB chemical allocations for November granted 75,287 gallons of benzene for the manufacture of nitrobenzene. In the October allocations, WPB granted 127,660 gallons of benzene for the production of nitrobenzene.

Nitronaphthalene. — Raw material limited curbing supplies. Market tone continues steady.

Orthochlorophenol. — Demand for war purposes taking heavy volume of this and other substituted phenols. Considerable laboratory work in progress to determine dermatological effects of substituted phenols when used as disinfectants and antiseptics. Quotations unchanged.

Orthocresol.—Supplies remain short, governed by WPB allocation order. No change reported in price structure of market.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Producers continue to work on orders accumulated for some time past. Market tone steady.

Paraphenetidin.—Active call maintained for production of pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs. Quotations show no change.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Prices continue steady on active demand for use in essential manufacture.

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Coaltar Colors

A gradual increase in the production of civilian goods is reported to be taking place in the woolen industry. It is also expected that the turn of the year will witness a further rise in civilian manufacture, when the mills really start operating on goods for Spring delivery. Production in the cotton and rayon fields continues to be largely for war purposes. Manpower continues to be the largest single problem in textile production.

—O-P-D—

Insecticide Coloring Amendment Discussed

—Continued from page 7

tary may by regulation subject any other white powder insecticide or fungicide to the provisions of this paragraph after investigation of and public hearing on the necessity of said regulation for the protection of the public health, and the feasibility of such coloration; provided further, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable to products sold for manufacturing non-insecticidal or non-fungicidal uses.

Mr. Watson pointed out to the committee that the government's bill, delegating authority to the secretary to require the coloring of all white powder insecticide or fungicide containing arsenic or fluorine in its elemental form or in combinations, fails to take into account the diffculties that would be imposed upon producers of dusts and mixtures. It also gives no recognition to the fact that the war has shortened supplies of coloring agents and that manufacturers are now having difficulties as it is in meeting the requirements of State laws on coloration.

The chemical industry is cognizant of the necessity of lessening the danger of consumers mistaking white powder poisons for food products, he told the committee, but the fact must be kept in mind that the primary function of these insecticides is to combat pests and insects and therefore in carrying out any desirable public health safety program care must be taken not to impair the basic use of the product.

He pointed out that at the present time chemical poisons now must be labeled as such and in addition there are some thirty State laws on the subject.

It is in the field of dusts and mixtures, he said, where most of the trouble of coloration lies. There are about 2,000 of these products and before a colofation requirement is imposed it is absolutely necessary that field tests be conducted to determine the effect of colored insecticides on vegetation and in attracting and killing insects.

Mr. Watson said that the industry agrees that it is desirable that the department select the intensity of the shade of coloration and the color itself, but the agent use for coloration should be left entirely up to the industry because it involves such important technical factors such as compatibility, process used, stability, avoidance of dilution of the insecticide below the legal standard, and freedom to incorporate improvement in research.

The need for a Federal law that would lessen the probabilities of the consuming public mistaking poison insecticides for baking powder, flour and other food products, previously had been stressed to the committee by C. W. Kitchen, deputy director of the Food Distribution Administration and C. C. McDonnell, chief of the Insecticide Division of the FDA.

They cited several tragic instances of food poisoning resulting from the incorporation of sodium fluoride powder in foods. Mr. Kitchen thought, however, that the industry's complaints against the operation of the law would be met by the "saving" clause which permits the secretary to exempt products when it is unnecessary for the protection of the public health.

He admitted that it was conceivable that it might be difficult and hazardous for the secretary to make such a finding in some instance, and therefore the secretary should have the authority to exempt products if he finds that the coloring requirement is impractical. It was the industry's argument, however, that the burden of proof is placed upon the manufacturers to show cause why it is impractical to use a coloring agent in some instances.

Dr. W. B. Tiedeman, representing the New York State Department of Health, also expressed support for Federal legislation, and urged that a decision in the matter be hastened. The Public Health Council, he said, already has acted to require the coloring of fluorides and is about to take the same action with respect to arsenical combinations, but is withholding its order until February to see what the Federal government plans to do.

John B. Gorden, representing the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Inc., said that his organization which was meeting in New York this week, plans to offer some suggested changes in the bill at a later date.

—O-P-D—

Spence, Champney Retire From American Can Co.

Twelve employees of the American Can Company with aggregate service records totaling 382 years are retiring this month, it has been announced by D. W. Figgis, executive vice-president.

Among those retiring are four who had been employed by the concern since its organization in 1901. They are George L. Spence, central division manager of manufacture, in Chicago; and Preston A. Champney, general traffic manager. The other forty-two-year pioneers are women, Isabel G. Converse, a secretary; and Gertrude Murphy, a clerk, both in the San Francisco office. The average length of service for the dozen retiring employees was almost thirty-two years.

—O-P-D—

A.I.C. Baltimore Chapter Formed

The Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists, has been organized with Dr. A. H. Warth, chemical director of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, as chairman; Dr. W. H. Hartung, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Maryland, is vice-chairman; E. M. Hanzely, analytical chemist of Crown Cork & Seal Company as secretary-treasurer; M. Siegel, of Strasburger & Siegel, Baltimore as council representative.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Movement of Textile Processing Materials Continues Active —Leather Chemicals Remain Quiet

Textile chemicals and processing agents continued in active demand during the week, and indications were that except for some tapering off around the year-end holidays, the call for such materials would hold up into the Spring. Leather chemicals, remain somewhat quiet, the tanning industry still finding the hide supply far below normal. The price structure of both categories showed no change.

A cotton crop of 11,478,000 bales of 500 pounds of gross weight has been forecast by the Department of Agriculture based on information as of December 1. This is an increase of 36,000 bales from the forecast as of November 1, and compares with 12,817,000 bales ginned in 1942. The Department of Commerce also has reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to December 1 totaled 10,559,989 bales, compared with 11,534,702 bales a year ago, and 9,592,229 bales two years ago on December 1. The Commodity Credit Corporation reveals that through November 27 it had received 1,028,781 notes covering 1,941,607 bales of 1943-crop cotton.

Return of the leather and hides mission which has spent the past two months in the United Kingdom was announced late in the week. The principal problem confronting the mission was to arrive at a fair and equitable method for dividing the available total supply of hides, both importable and domestic, between the two nations. Agreement was reached to distribute such supplies in the ratio of 3.5 to the United States and 1 to the United Kingdom. The distribution of importable supplies, now on a month-to-month basis, will be based on this overall agreement, and it was agreed that importable cattle hides be allocated during December on a 50-50 basis.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
271.1	271.1	269.4	260.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Chrome Acetate.—Demand reported to have tapered off slightly. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Producers now operating under WPB directive controlling deliveries of hydrogen peroxide and sodium perborate. Order described in previous issue. Prices steady.

Potash Bichromate.—Supplies remain tight. Under WPB allocation. Market tone steady.

Soda Hydrosulphite. — Deliveries somewhat delayed. Supplies continue light. Prices remain steady.

Soda Formaldehyde-Sulphoxylate.—Supply position similar to that of soda hydrosulphite. Schedule of quotations steady.

Sulphonated Oils. — Sulphonated castor oil continues in easy supply, with demand characterized as healthy. Other sulphonated oils, particularly those produced from oils that could be used for edible purposes, remain tight. Sulphonated red oil is very tight. The price structure is unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Fustic. — Satisfactorily moving to regular consumers. Quotations firm at ceiling.

Hematine. — Representative shipments sustaining steady market tone.

Logwood. — Supplies reported as ample to meet normal requirements. Prices steady at ceiling.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Demand continues to run ahead of current production, although supply position has shown some improvement. Schedule of prices remains unchanged.

Albumen, Egg.—Very little egg albumen is to be found in market, with the technical varieties particularly tight. Some relief was hoped for early in 1944, when egg production increases. Quotations show no change.

Corn Dextrin. — Orders continue backlogged, since the manufacturing process is somewhat longer than for starch. No information was forthcoming as to the effect of the price ceiling increase granted farmers on corn derivatives. Quotations are as yet unchanged. The War Food Administration reports that during October 342,840 pounds of dextrin were purchased for lend-lease and other purposes.

Egg Yolk. — Material continues scarce. Possible improvement in supply condition anticipated after turn of year, when egg production increases. Egg production in October was equivalent to 8,214,000 cases, according to government sources. This was declared to be an all-time high for October, 7 percent above the previous record of 1942, and 50 percent above the 10-year (1932-1941) average. Production during the first ten months was also reported the largest in history, 13 percent above 1942 and 44 percent above the ten-year average.

Syrup, Corn.—Demand said to have decreased somewhat. Prices unchanged. The War Food Administration reports that during October it purchased for lend-lease and other purposes 1,302,540 pounds of corn syrup and 1,992,500 pounds of corn sugar.

Starch, Corn.—Deliveries of most types of corn starch are being made promptly. It is only in some of the thin-boiling varieties that slight delays are encountered, reportedly because of their slightly more involved processing. Quotations remain unchanged, however, some wonderment is expressed as to the effect of the raise in the corn price ceiling granted the farmer. The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn during November totaled 10,650,206 bushels, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. The War Food Administration reports the purchase of 257,280 pounds of laundry starch during October, and also the purchase of 385,500 pounds of edible cornstarch on November 23 for lend-lease and similar purposes.

Starch, Potato.—Ample supplies currently available. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract. — Supplies remain very short. To be placed under under WPB allocation January 1. Prices unchanged.

Divi-Divi.—Inquiry of routine nature. Quotations unchanged. Stocks reported as ample.

Quebracho.—Demand continues on slow side as subnormal quantity of hides and skins limits tanning operations. Prices unchanged.

Wattle Bark.—Several small shipments of bark were reported to have arrived recently, moving immediately to consuming plants under previous orders. Market tone steady.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ALBUMENS

OPD—12-13-1943 43

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COAL TAR SOLVENTS	CHEMICALLY HYDRATED LIME
LINSEED OIL SPECIALTIES	LITHARGE
GLOSS OILS	RED LEAD
CHINA WOOD OIL	SILICA
SOYBEAN OIL	METRONITE
DRIERS	PLASTICIZERS
SYNTHETIC RESINS	ROSIN OIL
COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS	PINE TAR OIL

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Manufacturers Gratified by More Lenient Attitude of Bureaus On Titanium Distribution and Industrial Paint Pricing

With the volume of their shipments to dealers seasonally reduced to rather meager proportions, a majority of the leading manufacturers of prepared paints, varnishes, lacquers and other painters' supplies are concentrating upon mass production of their new formulations in anticipation of a notable revival of buying by wholesalers and other handlers of their products with the advent of milder weather, permitting a resumption of outdoor maintenance painting, at the first blush of Spring.

Some of these paint mixers and producers of ready-for-application varnishes and lacquers are also engaged in evolving and tentatively offering for trade acceptance numerous products never hitherto devised which are classified as "industrial paints." In their endeavors to introduce these new products they have been favored by exemption from price control, such as has been exercised by the Office of Price Administration on older products sold before or during March, 1942, when the General Maximum Price Regulation became effective, provided that their total sales of any individual new product of this type do not exceed $1,000. OPA's leniency on this score has been based on the fact that such new industrial paints are frequently formulated individually for particular prospective customers but that only a small percentage of such formulations proves sufficiently acceptable as to warrant production on a commercial scale. Even though the term "industrial paint" is limited in OPA's definition to a protective coating for industrial or military equipment and articles manufactured primarily for resale and does not include protective coatings known as "trade sales" paints or "shelf goods," this exemption of these relatively small quantities of experimental paints is being heralded as a welcomed gesture on the part of OPA to encourage the devising of new formulations.

Another gratifying development insofar as the paint makers are concerned has been noted within the past week, in the issuance of WPB's long-awaited and more than welcome conservation order M-353 on pure titanium dioxide. While this order does not make any more of this material available, it provides that, after military orders have been filled, the residue can be distributed by producers and other suppliers among non-military users as past experience dictates.

But considerable disappointment has been felt at WPB's refusal to grant any additional quotas of linseed oil until European fats and oil requirements are accurately known.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Despite recent announcements by the Lead Producers Industry Advisory Committee that the War Production Board is likely to experience considerable difficulty in keeping the stockpile of the Defense Supplies Corporation built up with new domestic production and imports sufficiently to meet the present and anticipated heavy withdrawals without reducing this stockpile materially, there is still an ample supply of the corroding grade of pig lead available for the lead pigment makers.

There is, however, a possibility that some action will have to be taken by WPB to safeguard depletion of the stockpile, if domestic production, which amounts to only 40 percent of total consumption, shows signs of declining or if the recovery of secondary lead from imported material is hampered by labor shortages or if the requirements of the munitions program, outside of small arms ammunition, grow to much larger proportions during 1944. But, meanwhile, lead pigment manufacturers are obtaining all the pig lead they require without any hindrance or restriction. Quotations for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week December 3-10 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although zinc lead and concentrates continue in plentiful supply, the shortage in zinc slabs is still unrelieved and the slabs require priorities for their purchase. Prices for zinc slabs have stayed at their previously-reported levels for the week December 3-10 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, ½c. per lb.
Charcoal, pinewood, granular and pulverized, in bags, f.o.b. producers' plants in South, $5 per ton.
Pyrophyllite, f.o.b. producers' plants, 40c. per ton.
Rosin, gum, h.d., 1c. per 100 lbs.
Tar, 2¾c. per gal.
Tar oil, 2¾c. per gal.

Reduced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, B, D, E, K, M, 1c. to 6c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—A fairly brisk demand continues to be noted for this pigment on both military and civilian accounts. Market firm.

Lead Titanate.—Still moving fairly freely into consuming channels on war production and non-military scores. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—Continues in moderately keen call, with war production interests leading in the buying movement Tone strong.

Lithopone.—Demand is still brisk but quantity available for shipment on unrated orders is held down by the tension in the supply of zinc sulphide and the rush to fill rated orders. Prices firmly held.

Orange Mineral.—Still moving in routine fashion. Market holding firm.

Red Lead.—A steadily expanding demand is noted for this pigment from war production and civilian users. Prices well maintained.

Titanium Dioxide. — The long-awaited WPB conservation order, designated as M-353, has been greeted enthusiastically by all classes of civilian-end-use consumers, for, although this order does not make any more of this material available, it smoothes out the chaotic condition into which distribution of the pigment had fallen by arranging for an orderly and equitable distribution of the residue of supply, after military orders have been filled, among civilian users on their unrated orders by producers and other suppliers on the basis of past experience. In other words, when all legitimate shipments have been made to military users on preference ratings AA-1 and AA-2 and on ratings below AA-2 such as AA-2-X or AA-3, accompanied by certificates specifying that the goods are for military use, the remainder is to be parcelled out on unrated orders, with due observance of quota requirements, among non-military users by the producers of pure titanium dioxide as the

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK

C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York
Established 1889

CHARLES B. CHRYSTAL CO., Inc.
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sec-Butyl Alcohol	Methallyl Chloride
tert-Butyl Alcohol	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Diacetone	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

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ISOLINE*
(Dehydrated Castor Oil)
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ISOLINE FATTY ACIDS

Are again temporarily available for the protective coating industry for civilian as well as military uses.

For prompt delivery contact America's original and most reliable producer.

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WAR MATERIALS
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PICCOLYTE
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Everywhere users of resins find that PICCOLYTE'S exclusive combination of practical advantages helps speed production, improve quality, reduce costs.
Check the five "plus" values listed below—and you will readily see how PICCOLYTE can help you produce more goods, more quickly. Made from readily available domestic materials.
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FOR FLATTING AND REINFORCING

The most diversified line of ground micas for all purposes, with warehouse stocks strategically located in Canada and the United States.

Manufactured by
The only manufacturers of Biotite (greenish-gray) Mica and Micronized Mica . . .*

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Waterground MICA IN PAINT

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THERMATOMIC BLACKS—Carbon Blacks of Low Oil Absorption

EACH PRODUCT IS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY IN ITS CLASS

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persons best qualified to know where the material is most urgently and deservedly needed. Needless to say, the supply situation is still very tight, with deliveries lagging far behind orders but it is hoped that the now authorized orderly and efficient distribution program will eventually tend to ease this situation.

White Lead.—War production interests continue leading in the buying movement but non-military users are also well represented among the purchasers of this pigment. Market strong.

Zinc Oxides.—With supplies of lead-free zinc oxide continuing rather scanty, it is necessary to obtain a preference rating of AA-5 or higher to procure this pigment in quantities of a ton or more. But leaded zinc oxide is still in fairly liberal supply and offered freely. Prices well maintained.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A steady movement of both Canadian and domestic materials and a somewhat slower flow of other descriptions continues to be noted. Prices firmly held. Recent arrivals of imported asbestos have included 15,588 bags.

Barytes.—A light buying interest is still reported with prices well maintained.

Chalk.—A fair-sized business is currently recorded in this material. Tone firm.

China Clay.—Shipments still going forward fairly briskly. Market holding steady.

Charcoal.—Following closely upon the belated announcement of a $5 per ton markup of prices for pinewood charcoal in bulk, by the Office of Price Administration, an equal markup of quotations on ground, granular and pulverized grades of this material has been authorized by OPA in an order designated as amendment 5 to MPR 431, whereby producers have been permitted to lift their prices for these grades in bags at their plants, in the South, to a new basis of $30.20 per ton f.o.b. Southern shipping points in car lots and $41 per ton in less than car lots, with the cost of the bags included. The full price schedule on pinewood charcoal in bulk is $20 per ton in car lots at shipping points; $24 in less than car lots and $30 when in bags. The new prices, which supersede those hitherto based on deliveries in various parts of the country, have been made effective as of December 1.

Mica.—Buying interest among paint makers continues centered upon the pulverized and other grades of water-ground mica. But there is also a fairly active demand for the dryground grades. Prices are firmly held throughout the list.

Pyrophillite.—In order to compensate for higher production costs, OPA has authorized an advance in maximum prices of this little-used pigment extender amounting to 40 cents per ton.

Talc.—In moderate inquiry. Market steady.

Whiting.—Continues moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone firm.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Only a small movement of this color is currently reported, but prices are being well maintained throughout.

Bone Blacks.—Continue in fair demand. Tone steady.

Carbon Blacks.—Absorption of furnace blacks by manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires continues at a high tempo, with the result that stocks of carbon blacks are being lowered still further every day, despite a recent amplification of productive capacity and a recent stepping up of the output of these furnace blacks to 100 percent of the enlarged total capacity.

Inasmuch as the synthetic rubber producers now estimate that they will turn out fully 800,000 tons of this replacement rubber within the ensuing year, there seems to be a strong probability that inventories of carbon blacks will be much more heavily reduced next year.

Chrome Colors.—Moving extensively with war procurement agencies the principal buyers of zinc chromate yellow as well as of chrome green and yellow. The slightly diminished supply of these pigments, due to the placing of primary chromium chemicals under allocation, has resulted in most of the available supplies going out on orders bearing high preference ratings. Prices strongly held throughout the list.

Graphite.—Only a routine business is noted in this material, with prices maintained at former levels. Recent arrivals have included 1,275 bagsfuls.

Lithol Toners.—Continues in fair inquiry. Tone steady.

Ochers.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Market firm.

Vermilions.—Only a small business, limited to filling replacement orders is now being recorded. Prices firmly held.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Tight supply position continues to restrict use to most essential production only. Supply currently further curtailed by labor trouble halting production in major fermentation plant. Earliest possible availability for civilian products indicated as sometime next Spring. Prices firm.

Butyl Alcohol.—Output of major Midwest plant halted by labor difficulties, causing supply shortage. OPA on December 10 reported that the maximum price of butyl alcohol produced in U. S. territories and possessions had been advanced 3c. per pound.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Supply restriction as in acetone and butyl alcohol. Two producers have advanced prices for the December 10-January 9 period in accordance with the ceiling derivation based on the price paid for butyl alcohol.

Nitrocellulose.—Obtainable without allocation, in both ester and alcohol, or spirit-soluble forms. Latter variety filling need of cutting quantity of ester solvents required in formulating. Quotations steady.

Naval Stores

There was apparently no broadening of purchasing operations in the markets for rosin and turpentine last week. The movement into consuming channels was steady, but new business was comparatively quiet as usual at this season when many consumers and dealers are inclined to curtail purchases for a time. Rosin quotations showed some irregularity, but changes from day to day were comparatively narrow and devoid of any particular significance. Offerings were generally light in the South, and in the case of pale rosins scarcity continued to feature the situation. Stocks of rosin under government control through loans and stockpile operations continue to decrease at an unprecedented rate and supplies in the hands of producers and dealers also appear to be steadily dwindling. Meantime the outlook for production during the coming season is unfavorable, mainly as a result of labor conditions and in the opinion of some there is no prospect of any change for the better in the situation in this respect before the new season commences.

Turpentine.—The local market for turpentine was steady in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in the South. Trade was quiet and limited to small quantities.

Savannah, Dec. 10.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	75	12,200	43	...	43,706
Tuesday	75	7,000	402	...	44,108
Wednesday	75	7,300	151	21	44,238
Thursday	75	12,900	181	1	44,418
Friday	75	...	91	103	44,886

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Firm tone is pervading the turpentine market. Buyers are trying to obtain more material. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood bar-

Most Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints Contain ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

Through the entire development of interior water-thinned paints—from the early casein paints to the modern resin-oil emulsion finishes—zinc sulfide pigments have been the choice for economical hiding and for serviceable films of excellent color.

May we tell you about the use of Albalith and Cryptone in resin-oil emulsion paints?

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

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New Jersey Zinc

rels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—There were reports of a fair inquiry for the various grades of rosin in the local market, but much of the purchasing was apparently limited to comparatively small quantities to fill current needs.

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CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
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Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Savannah, Dec. 10.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.26	$3.27	$3.28	$3.30	$3.30
D	...	3.72	3.71	3.70	3.70	3.70
E	...	3.98	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96
F	...	3.99	3.99	3.99	4.00	4.00
G	...	4.01	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.03
H	...	4.04	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05
I	...	4.07	4.05	4.07	4.09	4.08
K	...	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.23	4.25
M	...	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.26	4.25
N	...	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.40	4.40
WG	...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
WW	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
X	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
	Barrels					
Sales	...	322	204	511	314	370
Receipts	...	104	287	171	152	130
Shipments	...	100	500	600	925	279
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	47,449

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Continued firm tone and generally higher prices are featuring the rosin market. Most grades are at or near the highest levels in years. Buyers are trying to place more orders. Five-drum lots, B grade, $5.03 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.77; M grade, $6.03; W.W. grade, $8.25.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—In steady demand and firm. Production for current year expected to fall off about 17,000,000 pounds owing to manpower shortage.

Pitch.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels in various industries. Market firm.

Tar.—Quotations on pine tar and pine tar oil advanced 2¾c. per gallon. Demand good and output steadily absorbed.

Shellac

The volume of shellac consumption was reported to be large and far more than the quantities arriving on this market could be consumed without bringing the civilian uses into the picture. It was reported that save for those makers of substitutes that covered their raw material requirements in huge measure a long time ago, it will be impossible for others to enter the field if at least a part of their product be based on spirit-soluble copal gums. The latter are practically unobtainable at the present time. The extent to which this is true is found in the fact that some importers have even dumped their sample boxes to make up a few pounds of material.

THIS TRADE MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY
REGISTERED
GROUND CLAY
TAINTOR TRADING CO., Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Driers and Flatteners

Though there has been no open move on the part of the War Production Board toward lifting its allocation control of the naphthenates, that bureau has become much more liberal in granting applications for authority to buy these driers. In fact, the only drawback to their use consists of the fact that such applications must be made a month before they can be purchased and used. Aside from this slight deterrent, virtually all legitimate users in the paint industry can now fill their requirements in naphthenates. Still the buying movement among driers continues heaviest in the tallates. And resinates and linoleates are also well represented in the buying movement.

Stearates continue to lead all others among the flattening agents, with several of the leading plants making them booked to capacity several months ahead. Palmitates also continue in fairly brisk demand.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—More plentiful stocks of glycerin are enabling makers of this synthetic material to turn out a more liberal supply for the varnish industry and assurances are now being given that the production will be sufficient to take care of the trade's needs for the next few months. But, with paler grades of rosin scarcer than hihtherto, because of labor shortages and lend-lease exports, it is expected that recourse will have to be had to some darker colors.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Becoming increasingly scarce because of the lack of anywhere nearly adequate supplies of crude rubber, which is making it more difficult than heretofore to procure the product thus treated even for the war production uses hitherto authorized.

Phenolic Resins.—Chiefly because a large and constantly increasing amount of phenol producing capacity is being diverted to the production of benzol, required in the making of ingredients of high-octane gasoline and other more important war uses, there has been no further easing of the supply situation in phenolic resins—or in maleic resins, either.

Alkyd Resins.—Due to the continued tension in the supply situation of phthalic products, alkyd resins are still tight. With war demands reaching nearly the same proportions as the current production, there is virtually none available for general use by civilians.

Varnish Gums

Copal.—Recent arrivals of 6,889 bagfuls of Congo gum have been followed by the making of plans by trade organizations to ascertain approximately how much of this natural resin is likely to be available for shipment to the United States in 1944. For the time being, supplies of unsorted and sorted grades of this Congo gum are proving adequate for trade requirements, although there is steady buying of this gum by varnish makers and producers of resin emulsion paints. But the market is virtually bare of spirit-soluble gums.

Elemi.—No stocks here. Even samples have been utilized of late and the market is now virtually bare.

Kauri.—With the demand for this gum considerably limited by its relatively high price levels, only a meager business is reported. Stocks continue exceedingly light.

Dammar. — Recent urgent inquiries for Batavia A and Singapore No. 1 have revealed the bareness of the local market, with importers reporting none in their hands and brokers unable to scrape up even a modicum of these grades from the inventories of consumers, many of whom are appalled by the prospect that they may not be able to replenish their fast-waning inventories, when the need arises.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Aside from the provisional placing at the source of orders for an aggregate of 25 tons of rennet-precipitated casein of foreign origin, which have to wait on the granting of additional import licenses, there has been no new development of note in the local market for imported casein, although there has been a further stiffening of views on prices at the source, amounting to another half-cent a pound and making the revised quotation on imported acid-precipitated material 12 cents per pound, f.o.b. source. The season of flush production in the country of origin, which began in October, will continue through the end of this year, but it is currently reported that the November output has been disposed of chiefly to European countries.

Current domestic production continues very light, with occasional sales reported at the OPA ceiling prices of 24c.-24¾c. per pound for acid-precipitated, f.o.b., country plant or factory.

Glues.—Lack of adequate manpower in their plants and continued difficulties in obtaining raw materials are still holding down the output of both bone and hide glues while the present OPA price ceilings on the finished products are also proving highly unsatisfactory in view of the enormously increased cost of production. Reports persist that hide glues may be placed under allocation control after December 31. Meanwhile, producers of both types of glues are doing their best to satisfy customers by allotting to them the largest quotas they can from their greatly reduced current production.

—O-P-D—

Olive Drab Enamel Specification Changed

Ordnance Department Specification 3-181 covering a rust-inhibiting olive drab enamel was amended November 22 so that henceforth the color of all three types of the product shall match No. 108 of the color card supplement of specification 3-1F. Manufacturers are warned to avoid confusing the higher gloss of color 108 with actual color. Information regarding the specification may be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

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Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Ammonia Nitrate Distribution Studied

—Continued from page 3

mote from the consuming area, which necessarily means varying freight charges.

The situation probably could be leveled out, it is explained, if it was possible for the War Production Board in allocating the material, to so distribute supplies as to treat all dealers alike. For example, that produced by TVA to be allocated only among dealers in a given area reasonably adjacent to the TVA; that imported from Canada to the dealers in the North and that produced by the Ordnance plants in the South to the dealers in the South.

However, due to the fact that production by the ordnance plants and imports from Canada are variable, being subject to changes as military demands for explosives might dictate, WPB has not found it practical to follow a planned pattern of allocations. Allocations must constantly be shifted from one point of production to another. This all adds up to a situation something like this:—

Dealer A in Boomtown, S. C., will have received a shipment of ammonia nitrate from the TVA on which freight charges amounted to only $3 a ton. Dealer B, just across the street, might have received a shipment that originated in Canada on which a freight charge of $10 is due. Next week, dealer A may find that his next shipment will come from one of the Ordnance plants, and the freight charge may be $5 or $8.

Officials recognize that such conditions cannot be permitted to continue. Not only is it making it impossible for the dealers to operate in a satisfactory manner, but such a situation will naturally arouse farmer complaints and bring about another congressional investigation of the handling of the fertilizer program. Officials already are facing difficulties in overcoming farmer reluctance to use ammonium nitrate as a fertilizer because of the unsatisfactory condition of the original material distributed to the farmers.

There are three possible solutions of the problem said to be under consideration by Mr. Jones:—

1. Have all the production of ammonia nitrate, including that imported from Canada, handled and distributed by Defense Supplies Corporation under an arrangement equalizing the differing freight costs which would mean offsetting the higher freight costs against the lower freight cost and making the delivered price to all dealers the same.

2. Have it handled in the same manner by TVA.

3. Fix a specific price ceiling applicable to all dealers.

Officials appear to favor either the first or second methods of approach to the problem. The third proposal is objectionable because of the difficulties of OPA in ascertaining cost figures and the likelihood that any price ceiling established within reason might mean heavy losses to some dealers or windfalls to others, depending upon the point of origin of the material.

In fixing the net price of $47.50 a ton for the Ordnance material, the original aim was to establish some kind of a relationship between the price of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate. But because of the allocation problems and the resultant varying of freight costs, this relationship has broken down.

The price of ammonia nitrate in the West is currently being quoted at around $70 a ton. While this would appear to be high in comparison to the price in the East, OPA officials and others in the government do not appear to be greatly disturbed. They recognize that there is a variance in labor costs as between the East and West and also that there is a difference in freight costs, as well as longer hauls.

There is a probability that this price may be reduced somewhat at an early date. It is understood that presently the ammonia nitrate is moving under the chemical freight rates and steps are now being taken to have it freighted under the fertilizer rate. This would reduce the cost from $6 to $8 a ton.

With respect to the net price of $47.50 a ton to the army on its ordnance ammonium nitrate, however, the OPA has indicated its desire to learn more about how that figure was arrived at. And also how the TVA arrived at its price of $49 a ton for the ammonium nitrate it produces. The $47.50 price to the Army, plus the $1.50 per ton charge to TVA for handling the Ordnance product, figures out to the same price being charged by TVA for its ammonium nitrate.

Officials find it difficult to understand how this should come about since the army must pay freight charges on shipping its raw material to the crystalization plants, while the TVA does not have to meet such charges since its production is carried on all under the same roof.

—O-P-D—

Antimony Metal And Salts Ceiled

—Continued from page 5

load lots are based upon the carload delivered price at the seller's distributing point nearest the buyer's receiving point, except for points in Idaho where, because of unfavorable freight rates from Laredo to Idaho points, specific less-than-carload base prices are provided.

For all sales of less-than-carload lots, producers or producers' agents may add the following differentials: one-quarter cent per pound for amounts from 10,000 pounds up to a carload; one-half cent per pound for amounts 224 to 10,000 pounds, and 2c. per pound for amounts less than 224 pounds.

On sales by dealers, distributors or jobbers, the following differentials may be added: one-half cent per pound for amounts 10,000 pounds and up but less than a carload; one cent per pound for amounts 224 to 10,000 pounds, and three cents per pound for amounts less than 224 pounds.

A maximum additional charge of one-quarter cent per pound may be added to the maximum price of any seller on any sale or delivery of antimony metal packed in cases or boxes.

The fifteen antimony compounds brought under the new regulation are: antimony oxide, antimony sulphide, antimony pentasulphide, needle antimony (liquated antimony sulphide, crude antimony sulphide), ground antimony sulphide, granulated antimony sulphide, antimony fines, antimony trichloride, antimony oxychloride, antimony fluoride, antimony lactate, antimony pentachloride, antimony potassium tartrate, antimony salt (de Haens Salt) and antimony salts.

In all cases the maximum prices of the General Maximum Price Regulation have been retained for the compounds. In the future, however, maximum prices for new sellers will be subject to approval by OPA and must be in line with March, 1942, levels.

This new antimony regulation, like supplementary order No. 45, exempts laboratory reagent grades from price control when sold for purposes of scientific and medical research, for analytical and educational uses and for quality control of industrial products. (The new regulation is Maximum Price Regulation No. 497 effective December 9, 1943.)

—O-P-D—

Crosby to Rebuild Tung Oil Crushing Unit

Priority on building materials for reconstruction of the L. O. Crosby Tung Oil Crushing plant, Picayune, Miss., has been granted by the War Production Board. Rebuilding of the plant, destroyed by fire last Spring, will begin soon.

PERFORMANCE RECORD
ANOTHER ZIRCON REFRACTORY APPLICATION MAKES GOOD
A Zircon lining has successfully withstood temperatures, chemical reaction and mechanical abrasion for 14 months in this Ceramic Materials sintering furnace.
The lining is in perfect condition and should continue to withstand these conditions for many more months.
An experienced staff of field engineers, located in centralized parts of the country, is available to you for consultation on your Refractory problems.
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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Oilseeds Import Duty Suspension Voted by House—Argentine Flaxseed Supplies Smaller—Trade Quiet

Trade in vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases continued quiet last week. This was apparently due partly to the absence of any increase in open-market supplies, but the quietness was also traceable in some measure to an inclination on the part of consumers and dealers to curtail purchases with the approach of the year-end holidays. The tone of the market in general remained firm.

A development of interest and more or less importance was the action of the House in voting to suspend for a period of 90 days the import duty on flaxseed and cottonseed as well as certain cereals. This action was taken with a view of relieving the existing shortage of livestock and poultry feed. Another development of interest was the announcement that supension of the restrictions on the delivery of crude vegetable oils to refiners for refining has been extended through the period ending March 31 next.

Flaxseed receipts in Northwestern markets continued to fall below expectations. Supplies of Argentina flaxseed for the current season, according to a report from Washington, will be about 10 percent smaller than for the previous season, which was a record year.

Allocation of oiticica oil will be made by the Food Distribution Administration in January for two uses previously denied, and more liberal supplies will be allowed for other essential uses.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	191.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Coconut.—Moderate lots reported moving to qualified buyers at steady prices. Recent importation noted of 1,000 tons.

Cottonseed.—Activity is apparently limited to the forwarding of supplies on unfilled contracts, prompt material still being scarce.

Olive.—With offerings lacking, the market remained quiet. Action awaited at Washington on application of trade interests to import 3,000,000 gallons from Spain and North Africa. According to one report, 100,000 tons of oil will be available for export from Spain by January.

Palm.—Quotations unchanged. Market quiet. Recent importations noted of 1,255,153 kilos.

Peanut.—Ceiling prices prevailed in primary centers for crude oil. Offerings light. Picking of peanuts checked in some sections by rains.

Shortening, Vegetable. — Inquiry good, supplies light and market firm. Government purchases of shortening from January 1 to October 31 were 61,696,294 pounds.

Los Angeles, Dec. 8.—Vegetable oil offerings limited; main activity in cottonseed. Soyabean oil sales reported at ceilings. Most other materials are nominal.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Quiet in vegetable oils. Prices unchanged.

Flaxseed

Minneapolis, Dec. 10.—Flaxseed receipts light. Spot offerings absorbed promptly. Virtually nothing offered to arrive this month. With the lake shipping season officially closed, most all of the Northwestern movement is directed here. Deliveries on December contracts to date, 125,000 bushels, somewhat more than expected.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.02½	$3.00¾
Monday	3.05	3.03	3.01
Tuesday	3.05	3.03	3.01
Wednesday	3.05	3.04	3.01
Thursday	3.05	3.04	3.01
Friday	3.05	3.05	3.01

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	280,500	180,000	51,000	54,000
Since Sept. 1	15,106,600	10,953,000	1,382,000	459,000

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 307,000 bushels to the United States and 154,000 to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 13,784,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Output is moving mainly on contracts. Spot supplies scarce.

Minneapolis, Dec. 10.—Very little meal is offered for quick shipment as crushers have their output spoken for and also have plenty of shipping instructions. Prices at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	11,640,000	15,900,000
Since Sept. 1	169,140,000	136,810,000

Linseed Oil

The domestic flaxseed situation underwent little change and the market here for linseed oil remained steady.

Business was quiet much of the time as usual at this season, activity being limited mainly to the forwarding of supplies to consumers and dealers on contracts previously placed. Cash seed was in good demand in Northwestern markets and, with receipts below expectations, offerings were readily absorbed. Lake navigation ended for the season. According to a report from Washington, supplies of flaxseed in Argentina for the 1943-44 season will approximate 114,000,000 bushels, or 10 percent less than the record supply in the previous season.

Minneapolis, Dec. 10.—Linseed oil quiet. Most buyers have supplies contracted for in volume and crushers have plenty of shipping instructions. Mills still operating at full speed.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	6,780,000	6,300,000
Since Sept. 1	101,380,000	89,526,000

Los Angeles, Dec. 8.—Some suppliers of linseed oil are offering tankcars at a concession of as much as three points below the posted 14.3c. per pound. The easier market is possibly due to the failure of the government to take up all the material it had contracted for. Oil quoted at 14.3c. per pound in tankcars.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained lifeless and conditions in Southern markets for crude oil underwent little change. With cotton picking nearing completion and the seed movement steadily dwindling, operations at the mills are on a small and diminishing scale. The December cotton estimate put the crop at 11,476,000 bales, against 11,442,000 bales in the previous month and 12,817,000 bales last year. The quantity of cotton ginned to December 1 was 10,559,989 bales, against 11,534,702 bales a year ago. The government announced the recent purchase of approximately 30,000,000 pounds of lard and 9,500,000 pounds of margarin.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.43
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
December	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Primary markets quiet and firm in the absence of increased supplies.

Memphis, Dec. 10. — Cottonseed and other vegetable oils and meals firm. Offerings light. Inquiry active. Cotton picking in this section about completed. Meal situation should show improvement

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

before long as mills will not be compelled to exchange daily cottonseed meal production for seed since seed movement about over.

Atlanta, Dec. 9.—Oil millers are responding to the set-aside order of WFA of 20 percent of the meal for use of the Credit Commodity Corporation for purposes of more equitable distribution to the protein feed trade. Oil, meals, hulls and linters are at ceiling prices. Demand for meals is far ahead of the supply.

Fatty Acids

Output of various fatty acids moving steadily into consuming channels in war and civilian industries. Raw materials in many instances still in abnormally light supply and high in price, and quotations on finished products well maintained.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Refined oil quotations maintained at previous levels. Supplies light and market firm. Trade quiet.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—Menhaden fishing vessels at Morehead City and Beaufort, N. C., continue operations, though with rather meager results. Factories have little oil to sell and no trading was reported during the past week. Florida factories sent most of their boats up North early in the season, a fortunate move, as the fishing off the Florida coast has been very poor.

Sardine.—Trade in refined oil quiet locally in absence of any increase in supplies. Market firm. Crude fish-oil purchases by government from January 1 to October 31 amounted to 29,100,260 pounds.

Los Angeles, Dec. 8.—There has been little if any new sardine oil on the market. Most all the oil produced in the south is kept for biological purposes. California Sardine Institute reported as of November 27, 302,794 tons of fish accounted for against 313,501 tons November 26, 1942.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—No material increase in offerings though some slight relief from the stringency existing for some time past. Inquiry good and market firm.

Lard.—Local cash inquiry fairly active. Supplies still abnormally light. Market firm. Government purchases from January 1 to October 31 were 452,385,678 pounds.

Tallow.—Offerings remained light on spot and inadequate to meet the volume of inquiries for prompt and nearby deliveries. Ceiling prices prevailed and market tone firm.

Waxes

Demand took up practically every pound of material available for sale. With importation based on established quotas, consumers buy ahead well up to their quota allowances and the result is that when waxes arrive on this market they are already owned by manufacturing consumers and the dealers are unable to create a backlog of supplies against which to fill unexpected (?) orders for prompt delivery material. The undertone of the market was fully firm in all respects.

Possible price increases paid abroad by licensed importers of crude beeswax during 1944, resulting from the War Production Board's removal of purchase price limitations on the product imported from Latin America, will not be accepted as reason for any change in present maximum selling prices in the United States, OPA announced today. Ceiling prices for imported crude beeswax have been in effect since March 4, 1943, under Max-

—Continued on page 62

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(Continued on page 22, column 6)
(Continued on page 5, column 2)
Army Releases Rare Penicillin To Save Life of Queens Girl, 2
The Army, which controls the nation's small supply of penicillin, a new drug working wonders in curing wounded and ailing soldiers, released some of the precious powder Wednesday in an effort to save the life of a civilian—two-year-old [redacted], of [redacted] ty-fourth Avenue
after an appeal was made to the Army surgeon general.
On Monday [redacted] a victim of septicemia bacteria, was taken, unconscious, to [redacted] Hospital, [redacted] Avenue. There doctors sought to save her life with sulfa drugs, but the bacteria co
gain and on

Back of the headline is *measured purity*

Front page news today is the new, rare drug Penicillin!

This powerful germ-killer is saving lives on the home front and clearing up infections in war wounds on the battle fronts.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Codeine Use Raised by "Welder's Cough"—Bromide Allocation May Be Ordered—Influenza Appears Here

So far as new developments in the market went, it was a comparatively quiet period but in the matter of consumption it was a week of insatiable hunger that was best seen in the eager absorption of all the materials offered by producers generally. Important for the possible future of demand were the reports of influenza of epidemic proportions in Britain, and its appearance in mild form in New Jersey and New York. Those alive in World War No. 1 know the havoc the influenza can play with the armed forces and civilians as well as with supplies of remedial agents.

The situation in bromides seemed to be more acute and there was a suggestion that the War Production Board might have to move in with an allocation order in order to assure complete satisfaction of the requirements of the armed services. Codeine was another article the demand for which has been broadened by doctors treating what is called "welder's cough."

Talk about returning whisky distilleries to making hard liquor seemed widely at variance with the known needs for alcohol during the next year. It is a need likely to increase and has already been estimated around 500,000,000 gallons. It is hard enough to provide the raw material for making alcohol to manufacture products for the armed forces let alone the diversion of the same to satisfy thirsty throats.

Quicksilver continued on the basis of the recent price decline but the market was, in some measure, steadier and less inclined in buyers' favor notwithstanding the fact that the supply seems ample. Mercurials may yield a trifle of much needed additional profit if the quicksilver cost continues down. It is still above that prevailing in March, 1942, which sets their GMPR ceilings on mercurials.

Relief from tartaric acid shortage seems out of the question for an indefinite period of time. The trouble now is alleged to be the inability of shippers to get stores carted to the shipment ports in North Africa.

Acetone.—Labor troubles in a large Middlewestern producing unit was still in the hands of the War Labor Board at a late hour last week. Meanwhile, it seems probable that the December allocations of total production will be tightened to compensate as much as possible for the drop in production at the plant where labor laid aside for the time being its complete devotion to war needs.

Acid, Ascorbic.—The recent decline in prices to a new all-time low failed to disturb the market in the least. Buying and selling kept in step and demand was fully level with its recent high volume. The outlook was for a demand flowing at full flush for an indefinite period of time. October WFA buying totaled 1,473,728 ounces of powder and 4,104,600 tablets.

Acid Benzoic.—There is little chance for increasing the supply of this article unless some long-time users should reduce their requirements. Production flows from a strictly and closely allocation of raw material, the output of moved primarily in the direction of war requirements.

Acid, Citric.—Demand could not be even reasonably met in toto. There was a user waiting for every pound of output and there seems to be little likelihood of the supply of raw material gaining sufficiently to permit an increase of deliveries of citric acid.

Acid, Mandelic.—Production keeps up well with requirements and contributed marked stability to the market position of this material.

Acid, Phosphoric. — Demand from those who substitute this for citric acid continued excellent and volume compared well with that recently noted. Firm undertones prevailed. Considerable interest in December allocations prevailed.

Acid, Tartaric.—It seems that some of the difficulty in keeping North African material floating to the spot is one of land transportation. The reports are that the stocks in North Africa are not warehoused at ports of departure but are inland and require vehicles which are not readily secured to lay the goods alongside ships, of which there are plenty which oftentimes return in ballast to this country. The main object is a quick turn-around of the ship after making North African ports. To bring goods from there to here is far less important than to transport them from here to there.

Agar.—The hardly increasable production in this country is practically all sold before made. Uncle Sam has his priority mark on practically everything.

Alcohol. — This country is going to need in excess of 500,000,000 gallons of alcohol if its huge war requirement and its circumscribed civilian needs are to be met. It seems hardly likely that anything which will reduce the distillery output will be permitted for a period of time the end of which cannot be sighted but merely imagined or guessed. Practically every possible production plant is working full time and at full capacity and there is still a call for more and more alcohol. It is problem enough to supply this capacity with raw material.

Aloe.—Sufficient South African gum is reaching here to prevent the serious development of a shortage for the manufacture of aloin. It seems impossible to return Curacao aloe to the position it once held.

Bromine and Bromides.—The outlook is not particularly cheerful. There is talk about the War Production Board putting all production under allocation that war requirements may surely be covered and civilian needs be placed in their proper place in view of the shortage of an unlimited output. Producers are behind in their engagements in some instances.

Butyl Acetate.—The War Production Board may be forced to tighten up on its allocation program because of the drop in production caused by labor troubles in one Middlewestern plant. The matter was in the hands of the War Labor Board to late hour in the week. The Office of Price Administration raised the ceiling price on corn by 9c. per bushel, making the Chicago basis $1.16 per bushel—which means an eventual advance in the price for acetate. Chicago deliveries of corn are behind those last year.

Butyl Alcohol.—Data pertaining to this article appears under Butyl Acetate, next above.

Calcium Acetate.—Far more than the amount available could be used here without creating a surplus of manufactured derivitives. But increase in output of destructive distillation plants seems impossible.

Calcium Gluconate.—Producers are just about able to keep abreast of their engagements already booked.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.9	240.9	241.0	240.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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GALLIC ACID, PURE AND TECHN.
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The market appears under excellent stabilization and the needs of buyers vary but little.

Codeine.—Reported that in recent months there has been a rapidly developing demand, apparently due to increased use of the material by doctors treating what is known as "welder's cough."

Castor Oil.—No further arrivals of beans noted. Total since January 1 was 230,805,150 pounds. Considerable oil is also coming in from foreign parts, a recent arrival totaling 2,640,000 pounds which came consigned to a government agency for distribution to consumers.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots 14½c. per pound, drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Corn Syrup.—The Food Distribution Administration on November 24 bought 400,000 pounds of hydrated material on the basis of $0.04945 per pound from a Middlewestern plant.

Creosote.—Seasonal demand but emphasized the moderate reserve of this commodity which is now available for distribution at the beginning of the season of largest consumption.

Fishliver Oils.—Results of fishing have improved the probable supply of oil but has not brought any reduction in the prices obtained which are virtually at ceiling levels in most cases. Food Distribution Administration October purchases totaled 2,149,611 million units of vitamin A oil, valued at $11,909,928. No purchases of combined A and D material was reported in pounds but since January 1 the value of such purchases was said to be $252,192.

Los Angeles, Dec. 8.—Market unchanged with a very active buying interest present. The low potencies are especially sought. Situation is very strong, with prices at ceiling.

Glycerin.—There seems to be more than sufficient glycerin to meet the current requirements of the war program. From a broad point of view—which does not overlook civilian requirements—there is no appreciable surplus but no real need that is rooted in the needs of the armed forces is going unfilled and it may well be that the next allocation announcement of WPB will reflect the situation in some measure.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—The situation as to supply continues on the tight side but most of the important and solely essential requirements are being provided by the producers. There is no surplus of supply.

Iodine.—Medicinal consumption of derivatives runs high in the armed forces of the nation and the commercial users are also active takers of the present production which does not exceed need by much of a margin.

Menthol.—Production of racemic menthol would be entirely possible and free from government interference except where the article produced had to be labeled U.S.P. But the trouble is that the supply of raw material for making racemic menthol is comparatively small and under control of government agencies. Even if recognized by the pharmacopoeial committee, it is a question of how much raw material could be diverted to its output. Search for new sources from which to obtain citronellal are afoot. Domestic consumption of menthol has been estimated at 500,000 pounds but there are many uses that could be abandoned during wartime without serious result to many products. And there are still large quantities of natural menthol available for mentholizing cigarettes. Much is said about Brazilian menthol and conflicting statements regarding actual or potential production are met. Some of the statements would mean that Brazil can suddenly increase its peppermint production one thousand percent.

Mercurials.—Weakness of a sort in the raw material market is totally unreflected in the market position of derived mercurials. Also, the prevailing price for mercurials is alleged not to reflect fully what has to be paid for quicksilver even at its recent decline. It should be remembered that makers of mercurials cannot raise their quotations above those prevailing in March, 1942, when quicksilver stood at $191 per flask at Western mines.

Methyl Bromide.—Placing of this item under allocation would not be surprising. It has been extremely effective as a preventative of lice in the clothing of soldiers and sailors.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Under excellent demand and available in quantities set entirely by the War Production Board in its monthly allocations.

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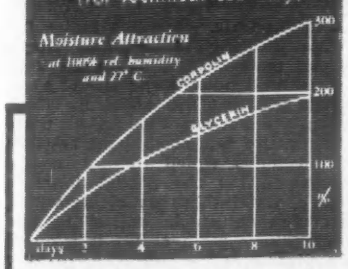

See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
AVAILABLE WITHOUT PRIORITY
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Milk Powder. — Purchases by the Food Distribution Administration in the period November 24 through November 30 totaled 1,343,566 pounds of spray process skimmed milk material, and 532,800 pounds of roller process. Total purchases by WFA in October were: Skimmed milk, roller, 10,193,029 pounds; spray, 11,322,797 pounds; whole milk, 2,598,750 pounds.

Nicotinic Acid.—October purchases by the War Food Administration totaled 11,199 pounds.

Quicksilver.—Steadier for the most part and prices hold at the level of recent declines. The supply appears to be ample.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Quicksilver quiet, with apparently no more than a casual interest in the trade. Metals Reserve reported to be taking up quite a fair amount of metal. Middlemen and mine agents reluctant to take a long view in the market.

Riboflavin. — Food Distribution Administration purchases in October totaled 3,000 grams. Scientists recommend that stocks of this article be stored in a dark place when packed in glass.

Sorbose.—War Food Administration purchases in October totaled 12,000 pounds.

—O-P-D—

N.A.I.D.M. Discusses Postwar Problems

—Continued from page 7

tion:—(1) Products, (2) production, (3) sales, (4) personnel and labor, (5) finance.

Containers

In a symposium on containers L. J. LaCava, of the Continental Can Company reviewed the current tight supply situation manifested in the container field and told the meeting that research work being carried on towards the use of blackplate, terneplate electriclytic coated tinplate for cans. He said that considerable work was being done with blackplate and that at the present time such containers would hold fairly well, with cemented seams. Upon the cessation of war work, his company he said planned a substantial research program.

E. Bertrand, of the Owen Illinois Glass Company cautioned the meeting about making certain of their supply of paper for containers. Mr. Bertrand told the meeting about the oversold condition of the glass industry.

Container Simplification

W. E. Braithwaite, of the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards, said that fifty-six members have accepted the proposed simplified practice recommendation drafted by the task committee of the War Production Board's Industry Advisory Committee. He added that sixteen members either ignored or overlooked the matter.

Manpower Problem

L. A. Appley, executive director of the War Manpower Commission, in discussing "Allocating Manpower," that it has been recommended that government agencies and government officials tell the people what, when and where something has to be done in the interest of the war effort, and that people in their respective communities determine how it should be done.

Derris Supply

In summarizing the supply situation J. E. Joyce in reading a report compiled by O. M. Poole, president of Derris, Inc., this city, said:—

1. 2,000 to 2,500 tons of rotenone material should be available for the 1944 season.
2. No definite percentage has been earmarked for Navy and Army use. In fact they may use other materials to a large extent.
3. Present outlook is that 95 percent will be available for agricultural use.
4. Allocations for civilian use will be negligible.

Insecticide Base Oils

C. R. Cleveland, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in talking on base oils said that it has been possible to supply demands fairly satisfactorily and completely without delaying deliveries too seriously, but it has become definitely a "touch and go" proposition, with production facilities strained. If any appreciable increase in demand for base oils occurs in 1944, he said that his company would anticipate some rather serious difficulty in fully supplying all requirements promptly. He added:—

Approximately 55 percent of all insecticide base oils now go for army-navy service or related purposes, such as uses in connection with some associated defense activity, either as direct sales to such agencies, or indirectly through other suppliers of finished products.

Assuming that by agricultural use is meant chiefly base oils employed in making cattle sprays, I would say that about 20 percent perhaps are used for such service.

Erich Meyer, of L. Sonneborn Sons, in reviewing the supply situation on insecticide base oils for 1944, said:—

The quantities of insecticide base oil available in 1944 will be ample to take care of the volume of finished liquid insecticides the industry can handle in view of the tight container situation and similar limitations. Therefore, you might derive some consolation knowing that the availability of insecticide base oil, according to all present indications, should not be one of your headaches during the coming year.

C. L. Fardwell, chairman of the legislative committee of the association, reported that there has been considerable talk about rewriting the whole Federal insecticide act of 1910 and bringing it up to date. Mr. Fardwell added the N. Y. State Department of Health and Public Health Council is determined, through regulation, to require the coloration of white poisons. Up to this time, he said, they have been willing to defer action on this matter awaiting the adoption of the Federal coloration amendment, but the latest word is that unless the national insecticide act of 1910 is amended by February 1, 1944, New York will adopt its own regulation of these poisons. At a meeting in New York city on October 8, 1943, the following language was suggested:—

Insecticides or exterminators containing a fluoride or an arsenic compound shall be colored a distinct blue or green and, if sold at retail in quantities of five pounds or less, the container thereof shall be of a non-refillable type. This amendment shall take effect February 1, 1944.

Roach Testing

A fund has been established by the association for study of the new roach-testing method developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Their study will be carried on by Dr. Frank Hazard, of the Wilmington Laboratory, Wilmington, Ohio.

Disinfectant Symposium

A symposium on disinfectants, had E. G. Thomssen, of the J. R. Watkins Company, serving as discussion leader. Among those presenting papers in the symposium were:—M. B. Turner, of the Dow Chemical Company; A. Cade, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; F. U. Rapp, of the Hercules Powder Company; John D. Fleming, of the Monsanto Chemical Company; P. G. Bartlett, of the Rohm & Hass Company; B. G. Philbrick, of Skinner & Sherman, Inc., and E. G. Klarmann, of the Lehn & Fink Products Company.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Thomssen declared that war conditions have resulted in radical changes in disinfectant field. Cresols and tar acids were needed in essential war uses and hence the Army and Navy turned to new agents, such as the substituted phenols and quaternary ammonium compounds. Phenol coefficients were greatly increased, he added, and other specifications not met by the former disinfectants were written in. These changes have caused

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some consternation and have given rise to unforseen difficulties, especially in bacteriological testing methods, it was acknowledged.

M. B. Turner briefly reported on the present supply status of the "Dowicides." Production had been increased several fold recently, and much laboratory investigation was and is being made as regards the use of these materials, it was indicated.

The composition and application of various substituted phenols was then described by A. Cade. In the discussion which followed the paper it was pointed out that differences have been noted when the substituted phenols are combined with soaps produced from various types of oils. Coconut oil soaps were declared to aid the phenol coefficient particularly. The length of the molecular chain in the soap oil was thought to be a determining factor in this relation.

Pine Oil Supply

Frank U. Rapp in reviewing current pine oil supply conditions said:—

Last December we predicted that the pine oil producers would manufacture 60,000,000 pounds of pine oil in 1943. We further remarked that the pine oil consumers should employ good judgment in their purchasing policy so that pine oil could be distributed equitably to all industries. When this prediction was made, there was some evidence that labor would be increasingly difficult to procure because the Army required more men for combat duty as well as for direct war work.

Eleven months of 1943 have passed, and it is well to look at the present supply position on pine oil so that suitable changes may be made in all of our 1944 production schedules.

Instead of producing 60,000,000 pounds of pine oil in 1943, the pine oil producers will be hard pressed to release more than 43,000,000 pounds. One of the producers was unfortunate enough to experience complete destruction of his plant by fire. We understand that immediate steps were made to rebuild the plant. Early indications are that production will be resumed this month. Because of the manpower shortage, other producers are unable to procure sufficient raw materials to operate their plants except at a considerably reduced rate.

Quaternary Ammonium Salts

The background of quaternary ammonium compounds as disinfectants was related by P. G. Bartlett. First studied as wetting agents some twelve years ago, he stated that their bactericidal properties were realized some years later. In part, he said:—

Quaternary ammonium compounds may be represented as simple inorganic ammonium salts such as ammonium chloride, in which organic radicals have been substituted for all four hydrogen atoms of the ammonium group. A typical example is a compound containing two methyl groups, an aryl radical, such as a benzyl group, and a long chain group, all four attached to the nitrogen, to give a complex action together with the chloride anion.

The long chain group usually has oil soluble characteristics so that the compound as a whole has a construction that would be expected to have, and does have, surface active properties. Quaternary ammonium compounds are not to be confused with salts of tertiary amines, which similarly may have surface active properties, but are much less effective germicidally and are comparatively unstable and easily decomposed. Quaternary ammonium compounds are exceptionally stable and can be stored indefinitely.

Bacteriological Testing

Culture media for bacteriological testing procedure was the principal topic of B. G. Philbrick. Following a general resume of the introduction of the FDA method for determining phenol coefficient, and the difficulty of obtaining certain of the agents therein required, Mr. Philbrick stated:—

Since it is very evident that a strict adherence to the FDA formula for culture broth is at present impossible, impetus has been given to search for a synthetic medium which can be made of uniform composition without the variables of a beef extract and a peptone, which are not made primarily for bacteriological use.

Our laboratory has now been running tests for about a year on a dehydrated medium and has found it very satisfactory for use with E. typhi. It is not as yet adjusted to use for Staph. aureus. Here it may be said that the American Public Health Association now has a subcommittee working along this same line and should have some interesting data within a year.

Scientific Advances in 1943

A summary of the scientific advances in the field of antiseptics and disinfectants during 1943 were reported by E. G. Klarmann to conclude the disinfectants symposium. Among the scientific fields reviewed were organic amines and ammonium compounds, phenolic disinfectants, halogen compounds, the sulfa drugs, organo-mercurials, antibacterial agents from living micro-organisms, such as penicillin, organic acids, and antibacterial gases and vapors.

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Peet-Grody Method

A. E. Badertscher, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, in his report for the insecticide scientific committee, said, in discussing the work of the committee on the Peet-Grody method:—

The changes are not radical, but what we tried to do was to simplify the wording and make the procedure broad enough to include all the latest developments contributed by the various laboratories, so that when an entirely new firm makes plans to install a Peet-Grody unit they should be able to build a more efficient unit and it will not be necessary for them to go through many laborious steps that were formerly used.

Officers Elected

President, Henry A. Nelson, of the Chemical Supply Company, Cleveland; first vice-president, N. J. Gothard, of the Sinclair Refining Company; second vice-president, Gordon M. Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Holbrook, Mass.; treasurer, John Powell, of the John Powell Company; secretary, H. W. Hamilton, White Tar division of Koppers Company.

Elected to the board of governors were:—J. L. Brenn, of the Huntington Laboratories, Huntington, Ind.; John Curlett, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore; A. W. Morrison, of the Socony-Vacuum Company, and J. A. Marcuse, of the West Disinfectant Company.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Paramount Cosmetics, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of change of capital from $10,000 to $50,000.

Eugene O'Hare has been named director of technical service of Casein Corp. of America, a division of Borden Company.

Wyeth Chemical Company has filed a certificate of change of name with the Secretary of the State of New York, changing it to the Larned Corporation.

Glo Products Company, this city, has been formed with a capital of 200 shares no par value. Subscribers and directors are:—Charles Schiff, A. B. Schlowsky and J. Miller.

Genesee Plastics Corporation, Batavia, N. Y., has been formed with a capital of 500 shares no par value. Subscribers and directors are:—Harold E. Harrower, Sanford L. Fisher and T. A. Buhl.

Synthetic Medicinals Production: 1942

Production and sales of synthetic medicinals in 1942, compared with 1941, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

	Pounds				
	Production		Sales		Value
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
(A) Coaltar,* total	35,318,229	29,774,544	32,054,601	24,855,597	$59,720,794
Acetanilide	840,301	561,025	930,067	722,074	265,332
Acetylamino-hydroxy-phenyl arsonic acid and salts (Acetarsone) (Stovarsol)	15,132	.....	11,491	.....	190,692
Acetyl-p-aminophenyl salicylate (Salophen)	35,356	.....	30,571	.....	153,720
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	8,170,113	8,064,006	7,976,246	7,963,233	3,144,130
Arsphenamine	.....	.....	325	454	18,687
Barbituric acid derivatives—					
Phenobarbital	303,379	247,014	251,658	231,737	912,061
Phenobarbital sodium	37,009	34,094	25,383	33,581	106,089
Bismuth subgallate	42,622	.....	40,118	.....	58,765
Bismuth subsalicylate	73,295	.....	82,638	.....	183,567
Calcium salicylate	.....	.....	1,881	.....	1,896
Diethylstilbestrol	567	.....	286	.....	237,590
Dyes, medicinal	64,903	54,989	57,179	62,547	814,872
Ethocaine borate (Borocaine)	84	42	.....	68	.....
Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate (Benzocaine) (Anaesthesine)	32,869	33,896	29,412	35,651	97,299
Mandelic salts	22,038	27,446	23,261	26,869	78,488
p-Methylphenyl cinchoninic ethyl ester (Neocinchophen)	7,515	.....	4,978	5,998	33,606
b-Naphthyl benzoate	16,641	.....	12,997	.....	22,116
Neoarphenamine	22,244	16,377	23,129	12,715	1,148,455
Nikethamide (Niacin diethyl amide)	.....	.....	4,159	.....	88,430
Phenolsulphonates (Calcium, sodium, zinc, etc.)	839,915	565,938	739,095	565,642	196,927
Phenolsulphonphthalein	.....	.....	87	.....	5,095
Salicylic acid	4,131,483	5,326,080	2,303,019	3,735,227	666,987
Salicylic acid, sodium salt	742,204	964,429	808,287	1,013,934	356,356
Sulfa drugs, total	5,434,427	.....	5,261,776	.....	22,066,447
Sulphoarsphenamine	935	629	554	185	42,585
Tetraiodophenolphthalein and sodium salt	12,144	9,109	6,369	8,221	87,767
Thymol	110,476	.....	95,999	.....	222,973
Vitamins—					
B_2 (riboflavin, for human consumption) (100%)	16,381	2,777	13,865	.....	5,568,898
D_2 (Irradiated ergosterol) (Viosterol)	.....	.....	18,572	.....	571,364
K (Menadione) (2-Methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone)	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niacinamide (Nicotinic acid amide)	70,257	21,211	60,482	20,928	649,437
All other	14,275,883	12,192,113	13,240,717	8,851,842	21,721,168
(B) Non-coaltar,† total	3,658,870	3,435,398	3,151,584	2,929,501	22,326,278
Acetyltannic acid (Tannigen) (Tannyl acetate)	1,917	.....	1,803	.....	7,905
Barbituric acid and derivatives, total	260,951	297,510	203,092	240,219	1,320,462
5-Ethyl-5-(1-Methylbutyl) barbituric acid (Pentobarbital) and salts	51,530	.....	43,569	.....	518,596
All other	209,421	59,091	159,523	.....	801,869
Cacodylic acid and salts	5,898	.....	4,934	.....	96,356
Calcium levulinate	6,133	.....	4,852	.....	10,320
Camphosulphonic acid and salts	1,846	.....	1,240	.....	5,428
Ethyl iodide	5,871	.....	3,814	.....	14,158
Iodoform	46,043	38,693	38,796	38,260	155,328
Methyl iodide	3,503	2,443	3,089	2,008	10,672
Terpin hydrate	411,620	135,124	234,456	129,356	94,181
Theophylline (1,3-Dimethylxanthine) and derivatives—					
Ethylenediamine (Aminophylline)	46,770	38,848	43,919	22,612	420,994
Tribromomethane (Bromoform)	27,937	.....	25,962	.....	89,802
tert-Trichloro butyl alcohol (Chlorotone) (Chlorobutanol)	24,507	.....	15,268	.....	30,195
Vitamins—					
C (Ascorbic acid)	259,635	.....	227,771	86,706	4,929,600
All other	2,556,239	2,544,115	2,342,585	2,355,248	15,140,882

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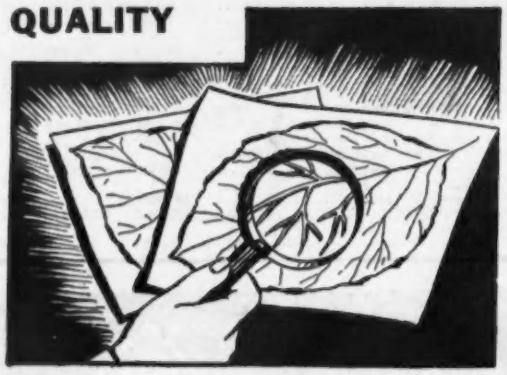

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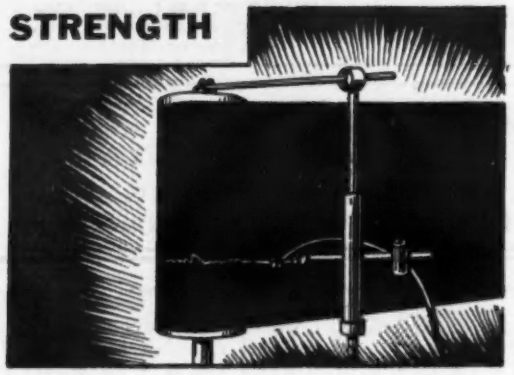

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A moderate number of price adjustments have been made in the market for spot botanicals, mainly in those of domestic origin. A rather surprising number of declines have taken place to bring spot quotations more into line with what primary market sellers have sold limited collections for in recent periods. A few are definitely higher and over and beyond the mere matter of quotations, many are virtually unobtainable in the country save in driblets that oftentimes amount to a few pounds. Offerings in bales and bags are few enough to constitute a true feature whenever they are made.

Scarce or unobtainable botanicals include pink root, blood root, skunk cabbage root, red quill—according to some—gamboge, mastic, mastic and sandrac gums, black haw root, wahoo root bark, clover tops, domestic peppermint leaves, cantharides, aletris root, helonias root, black Indian hemp root, blueflag root, goldenseal root, ladyslipper root, pinkroot, and practically all spices.

In fact, the position of most domestic drugs is acutely serious. Workers were few during the season when goods could be collected and those who did work at drug collection chose high-priced items in place of low-priced goods. Certain materials were totally neglected and, naturally, the demand for such goods has never been any better than it is now when they can be obtained only a few pounds at a time. The trend of prices should be upward on the basis of demand and supply alone, notwithstanding the ironclad policy of pricing botanicals on as stable a basis as possible and of keeping inflation of values clear of the market.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Stabilized. More inquiry. Small lots sought more often.

Fir.—Canadian balsam very firm. Canada maintained at the recent advance. Demand very good.

Barks

Black Haw.—All stocks very old crop root bark bought on a very low market has been exhausted. Spot price revised upward to conform with country prices. Now quoted minimum at 70c. to 65c. per pound. Tree bark up to 30c. to 35c. per pound.

Condurango.—Firmer and higher as stocks shrink. Now noted at 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Elm.—Select bark advanced to 25c. to 26c. per pound to conform with current replacement costs. Grinding minimum at 16c. to 18c. per pound and powder fetches 25c. to 26c.

Sassafras.—Further strengthening of spot prices merely covers what has to be paid firsthands in the country. Quoted spot at 55c. to 60c. per pound.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Very little around and a strictly nominal spot market was reported.

Vanilla.—A small arrival of beans from nearby but not United States points was reported but, considering the state of low supply on spot, the import amounted to virtually nothing at all so far as replenishment by replacements was concerned. The market was in low supply and there are no beans in sight short of the arrival of Mexican new crop material numerous weeks from now.

Berries

Hawthorn.—Higher at 55c. to 60c. per pound and the available stock was distinctly short in all directions.

Juniper.—Prices continued to range widely and the sum to be paid depended on the botanical variety of bean taken. A strictly N. F. variety of bean cost fully 15c. per pound over other kinds.

Flowers

Borage.—The minimum of prices was lower at 45c. per pound, but the range was to 60c. per pound, according to dealer and the first cost of goods now in hand.

Lavender. — The ordinary quality was shaded to a minimum of 45c. to 50c. per pound, but top grade material held firm and was scarce, regardless of how old or from where it came. Naturally, none of the desired French flowers have reached here for years.

Linden.—Flowers with leaves were reduced to 95c. to $1 per pound under the influence of competition. There were no supplies of flowers without leaves.

Poppy.—Red poppy was cheaper at 60c. to 70c. per pound for spot goods, but not all dealers held stocks to make prompt deliveries. The forward position was thought to be more favorable.

Rose.—Pale flowers were reduced to 45c. to 50c. per pound under competition and business was done thereat. The red flowers were very scarce.

Gums

Arabic.—The spot market is very weak. Huge stocks and small demand have combined to weaken the price structure until 13½c. per pound can be done and reports suggest that even 13c. might be shaded in directions who speculated and now have burned fingers.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum at 52c. to 53c. per pound was reported, though since the island of Sumatra is overrun with nasty Nips, it could be that the gum should be described as other than "Sumatra" material unless spot offerings are holdovers from the prewar period.

Karaya.—Not overly well stocked, but still more frequently available in

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Aletris root, 10c. per lb.
Althea root, 10c. per lb.
Black haw, 30c. per lb.
Clover tops, 5c. per lb.
Elm bark, select, 5c. per lb.
Hawthorn berries, 5c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 25c. per lb.
Sassafras, select, 5c. per lb.
Scammony root, 1c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Borage flowers, 15c. per lb.
Corn silk, 1c. per lb.
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.
Irish moss, prime bleached, 10c. per lb.
Lavender flowers, ordinary, 5c. per lb.
Linden flowers, with leaves, 10c. per lb.
Poppy flowers, red, 10c. per lb.
Rose flowers, pale, 5c. per lb.
Soap bark, crushed, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Advanced

Anise Mexican, recleaned, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, 3½c. per lb.
natural, 1c. per lb.
Orris root, African, 15c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Carolina longs, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Hempseed, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.3	257.7	258.9	259.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

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CELERY SEED
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COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
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HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
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more satisfactory quantities. Prices are always firm.

Mastic.—The last known transaction was at $6 per pound and that was within the past week and involved a few pounds—far from a case—of the material.

Sandarac. — Practically nothing available and almost any price could be obtained if even small lots were available and a buyer had to have the goods.

Herbs and Leaves

Boneset.—Firmer and slightly higher in keeping with what the article costs in the primary market. The market is 15c. to 17c. per pound.

Marjoram. — Portuguese material was down to 33½c. per pound, minimum, and ranged to 35c. per pound, according to dealer.

Passion Flower.—Not overly plentiful and plenty high in the primary market. The spot is 12c. to 15c. per pound.

Scullcap.—Eastern herb had a wider range at 75c. to 80c. per pound and so far as could be learned, practically no Western was offered locally.

Thyme.—All varieties and sellers were in firm position. Not much in the way of transactions were reported last week.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—No firm offerings of either Russian or Chinese flies were noted last week. A nominal market was reported.

Corn Silk.—Competition was more active and sales at 22c. to 23c. per pound brought lower price to the spot market.

Irish Moss.—New crop has become available at a moderately lower cost to the local dealers who have reduced quotations to consumers to the basis of 35c. to 40c. per pound for prime bleached goods, and to 40c. to 50c. for powdered goods.

Nux Vomica.—Importations totaling 265 bags of this material means that the position of strychnine manufacturers had been improved that much.

Papain.—Arrivals totaled 84 whole cases and 26 half cases of material, thus putting further stock into this market and increasing the pressure that recently brought prices down to $2.50 to $2.55 per pound.

Tamarinds.—Quotations were noted at 14c. to 15c. per pound for West Indian material in barrels. A recent lot afloat was reported swept overboard and the new crop was said to be practically nil.

Roots

Althea.—Whole root was down to 60c. to 65c. per pound in a much easier and much more competitive market.

Golden Seal.—Relatively scarce and hard to obtain even at the higher quotation of $5.75 to $6 per pound for whole and $6 to $6.25 for powder. Cultivation has dropped sharply. Will take three years to bring it back.

Orris.—African whole root was cheaper at 80c. to 85c. per pound and the powder was also lower at 85c. to 90c. Eventually—possibly not too long from now—some Italian root may be brought forward. Powder was down to 85c. to 90c.

Scammony.—Slightly higher at 8c. to 10c. per pound as to quantity but not called for very often.

Serpentaria.—Advanced to 82c. to 85c. per pound to bring spot and primary market prices into closer alignment.

Turmeric.—A lot, totaling 400 bags of desirable material, was reported arrived on spot. Madras root was quoted at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise.—Recleaned Mexican seed reduced to 26c. to 27c. per pound.

Caraway. — Dewhiskered Spanish seed advanced to 65c. to 66c. per pound, dewhiskered Syrian was up to 55½c. to 56c., while the natural article brought 45c. to 46c.

Celery. — Indian seed shaded to 23½c. to 24c. per pound in a slow market.

Fennel.—Spot goods appear to be minimum at 18c. to 19c. per pound—which is a full-fledged mountain above the official OPA dollar and cent price ceiling.

Hemp.—Sterilized seed shaded to 16c. to 16½c. per pound.

Mustard.—Some business was done

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Because it foamed like soap, Molina, in his History of Chile published in 1782, named it quillaja, from *quilloan to wash*. Dr. Ruschenberger, U. S. N., wrote of seeing Chilians using it mainly for cleansing purposes in 1829 and suggested its use in leucorrhea, when writing in 1840.

Its acridity, so like senega, led to experimental use in coughs and lung affections. It was a foaming agent in soda-water until such use was stopped by the U. S., government.

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in the 1944 crop of Montana yellow seed. Recently, farmers refused to make forward contracts.

Spices

Allspice.—Little activity and still quoted at 22c. to 23c. per pound for spot goods against 17c., the ceiling for spice at Laredo, Texas.

Cassia.—A clean sweep has been made of supplies of this material, and any quotations would be purely nominal.

Cinnamon.—Licenses reported being granted for import and export business on the basis if export business fails to materialize in a certain time, application to dispose of same in local market may be made. This idea has not been officially confirmed.

Nutmegs.—Goods brought here for sale into export business are reported available for domestic consumption if the export sale falls through and an application for domestic sale be approved. This needs official confirmation.

Pepper.—Carolina long red chillies are higher at 24c. to 25c. per pound. Other chillies remain very steady. The black pepper position could be vastly improved.

—O-P-D—

Proprietary Ass'n Scientists Meet

—Continued from page 3

in medicinal preparations and had also spurred the domestic production of such drugs as belladonna, stramonium, hyocyamus, digitalis and others. The broadly sweeping shortages, he said, had been in the nature of vehicles and solvents, such as alcohol, glycerin and sugar. Isopropanol, he pointed out, is finding a new place as a solvent in products of an external nature.

He also discussed allocated materials, such as phenol derivatives, citrates, bismuth salts, light magnesium oxide, pyrethrum, pine oil, cresols, and peppermint oil. He noted that the rubber program has restricted the use of light magnesium oxide, to the point of suspending production of milk of magnesia by the hydrated oxide method. Demand from the armed forces, he went on, has eliminated pyrethrum, pine oil and cresol from medicinal preparations.

Restrictions on quinine and cinchona, Dr. Merrill reported, have resulted in the adoption of totaquine and had forced the elimination of quinine from various preparations, and the shortness of supply of milk sugar, due to heavy military demands, was of concern and had been accentuated by the production of penicillin.

In respect to menthol he suggested that crystalline racemic menthol could be produced in the United States synthetically at considerably less cost than Japanese menthol, and suggested that it should be recognized in the Pharmacopoeia. This country consumes about 500,000 pounds of menthol a year, he said.

Need for conservation, Dr. Merrill continued, had brought about a concentration of medication, the tendency being away from liquids and toward dry forms, which would conserve weight and space. He noted that in recent months there had been a developing demand for codeine, apparently due to increased prescriptions by physicians. The increase has been attributed in part to a condition known as "welder's cough" reported in certain industrial areas.

Dr. John C. Bird, of Vitamins Plus, discussed the factors controlling the stability of riboflavin, which he characterized as the "awkward member" of the vitamins. The aversions of riboflavin, he stated, where light and alkalies, while its generally low stability makes it awkward to handle in making certain products. He said that, because of the adverse effect of light, the preparation of riboflavin solutions should be done under orange or ruby light, such as is used in a photographic dark room. Another paper on vitamins by W. W. Hosler, described in detail me hods adopted for the control of manufactured vitamin products.

New laboratory methods for testing the efficiency of fungicides used in the treatment of ephdermophytosis, commonly known as athlete's foot, were described by Dr. George F. Reddish. While the paper by Dr. Irvine W. Grole and Maribelle Woods reported on experiments carried on with several thousand mice to determine the laxative effect of leaves, pods, stems and roots of domestic Tinnevelly senna.

Dr. Thomas Lewis, of S. B. Penick & Co., brought to attention of the group a number of alkaloids and related principles not hitherto easily available, some of which are now obtainable in commercial quantities. Among the items mentioned were alphalobeline sulphate, ergotamine tartrate, dosgenin, digitonin, quassin, saponin, allantoin, cantharidin, chrysarobin, keratin, ammoniated glycyrrhizin, asparagin, strophanthin. While enumerating the various agents, Dr. Lewis briefly described the derivation and therapeutic activity of each.

In closing his address, Dr. Lewis touched on the supply of endocrine products. Formerly associated with the packing houses, since the raw materials were obtained from that source, he declared that lately several sex hormones or estrogens, mostly estrone and estradoil, were being obtained from the urine of pregnant mares. Two other natural occurring hormones, progesterone and testosterone, are now being produced from cholesterol or one or the other of the sterol saponins recovered from vegetable material, he stated

—O-P-D—

Hormones Restrictions By Cartel Charged

—Continued from page 3

Mr. Berge summarized other phases of the working of the cartel as follows:—

German interests have entered into patent licensing agreements with American affiliates under which those American firms would withhold their products from Latin American markets.

During the war American companies have aided their German affiliates in evading the British blockade and have participated in the use of paper corporations and dummy consignees to avoid the effects of the black list in Latin America.

American concerns have devised deceptive labels to preserve markets for their German affiliates and to aid the spread of German propaganda in Latin America.

Members of the cartel have misused patents in schemes to camouflage flagrant violations of the laws of the nation.

The recognized benefits which might be obtained by the widespread use of hormones have been to a large extent curtailed by reason of the restrictions and illegal policies of the cartel members.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Drug Ass'n Christmas Party Set

Chicago Drug and Chemical Association will hold its Forty-first annual Christmas banquet at the Drake hotel, Chicago, December 16. Cocktails will be served at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

Ronnie, Inc., Merger With Ga. International Off

Plans for a merger of Ronnie, Inc., manufacturer, importer and exporter, Baltimore, Md., with the Georgia International Corporation will not be consummated. Ronnie, Inc., will continue to operate in the future as in the past from its offices in Baltimore, Maryland. In addition Ronnie, Inc., has opened a New York office in 40 Wall street, from where the export business will be handled.

—O-P-D—

Abe Fortas in Navy

Abe Fortas, who was scheduled to head a petroleum mission to the Middle East, has resigned as Undersecretary of the Interior and joined the U. S. Navy as an apprentice seaman.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Waxes

—Continued from page 51

imum Price Regulation No. 264. The prices are as follows:—

	Cents per lb.
Imported sun-bleachable, other than African	44.75
Imported non-sun-bleachable, other than African	41.50
African (either sun-bleachable or non-sun-bleachable)	37.50

These prices, says OPA, are high enough to enable importers to absorb possible higher costs resulting from increased bids on their part in buying in the Latin-American markets. Beeswax will be available to licensed United States importers during 1944, from the western hemisphere and Angola, Africa.

—O-P-D—

Animal Oils

Lard.—Inquiry continued good for all grades and no accumulation of supplies noted in any quarter. Quotations maintained.

Neatsfoot.—Offerings light and below the requirements of local and other buyers. Market firm.

Oleo.—All supplies readily absorbed. Quotations largely nominal. Government purchases from January 1 to October 31 were 8,525,000 pounds.

—O-P-D—

DCAT Section Elects Officers

—Continued from page 3

Dickinson & Co.; vice-chairman, Guy L. Marsters, vice-president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company; treasurer, Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. (re-elected). Carl M. Anderson, assistant to the president of Merck & Co., was re-elected counsel. John C. Ostrom was formally re-elected secretary of the section and granted a continued leave of absence for the duration to serve as Lieutenant (j.g.) in the U. S. Navy. Miss Helen L. Booth was re-elected acting secretary.

The retiring chairman, Victor E. Williams, Eastern District sales manager of the Monsanto Chemical Company, automatically becomes a member of the Section's Advisory Council, to succeed Philip M. Dinkins, vice-president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, who has finished his five-year term.

The final report of the membership committee, made by Harold M. Altshul, chairman, showed that the membership of the section was at the all-time high of 426.

—O-P-D—

Solvents Regulation Amended by OPA

—Continued from page 4

fect present price levels for the product.

Four other revisions in the regulation pertaining to butyl alcohol and its esters were made at the same time, as follows:—

(1) The provision establishing deposit charges for containers used in shipping has been revised in line with charges in other OPA solvent regulations. The reduction in maximum prices when the seller requires the return of a container will be based upon the then applicable ceiling for the particular type of container used. The maximum price of the contents is to be reduced by the maximum price of the containers where their return is required.

(2) The present provision covering credit has been rewritten as part of the general section pertaining to trade practices and terms relating to maximum prices. No additional charge may be made for the extension of credit to the buyer.

(3) Provision is also made for similar action with respect to butyl acetate. If a pooling plan is put into operation, whereby Defense Supplies Corporation acquires the butyl alcohol from producers and sells at the average ceiling prices of the producers, provision is made for such sales by DSC exempt from price control. If the pooling arrangement is established, monthly adjustment of maximum prices for butyl acetate will be made, based upon the price established for butyl alcohol, OPA said.

A producer of butyl alcohol or butyl acetate who delivers for the account of another producer shall use the second producer's ceiling prices in such transactions, the Office of Price Administration has ruled in amendment 12 to order M-37, effective December 10.

Since maximum prices for these butyl preparations vary with producers, OPA considers the action designating the price ceiling of the producer actually making the sale necessary to avoid serious disruption in the industry.

Sales of butyl alcohol and acetate are allocated by WPB. In order to minimize crosshauling and to assure proper distribution, orders placed with a producer in one geographical area may be requested, or ordered switched to another producer located closer to the buyer, or to facilitate delivery in cases where production in a certain plant has been impeded.

—O-P-D—

Olive Oil Imports Ban Easing Delayed

—Continued from page 4

portance which it is not wise to publicize."

The secretary added that discussions on the worldwide fats and oils situation are now in progress and it is not possible at this time to answer any specific inquiries from the industry on the situation.

—O-P-D—

Ires Prosser has resigned from his position as sales manager for Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., Los Angeles. At present he is in the East "looking around" with one eye on the future.

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Continued from November 29 issue

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Methyldodecylamino-methylsalicylic acid
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Methyldodecylamino-succinic acid
Methylenedisulphonic acid
Methylethyleneglycol monopalmitate
Methylhexalin
Methylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Methyloleylaminoacetic acid
Methyloleylamino-methylsalicylic acid
Methyloleylamino-succinic acid
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Miscibol
Monobutylnaphthalene-sulphonic acid
Monocarboxylic acid of monocyclic terpene
Monopole oil
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Monostearates
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Naccosol
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Naphthalides of oxyfatty acids
Naphthenic acid
Naphthenic acid derivatives and their salts
Naphthenic acid soaps
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Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Licenses Granted for Importation of Brazilian Bois de Rose—May Ease Linalool and Lignaloe Call

The feature outstanding last week in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was the action whereby local importers of Brazilian bois de rose finally were granted licenses to import oil which they had bought a long time ago but which could not be shipped because shipment was not licensed. This development should eventually ease the situation in linalool and cineol, both of which have been in rather tight position. It should ultimately ease demand for Mexican lignaloe oil, too.

The position of domestic essential oils was still as indeterminate and difficult from the standpoint of prices. Producers—usually farmers with all which that implies—have one set of price ideas as to the value of their production and such ideas usually differ vastly from the prices above which dealers may not sell without running afoul of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Some action will eventually eventuate in the Office of Price Administration. When? Well, essential oil costs have been under study for months and the OPA has spawned little that has aided essential oil dealers. And dealers wonder what may be done with imported oils, the prices for which in primary markets being opened up, for eventual shipments of stored stocks, are likely to be such as to make the limits of the General Maximum Price Regulation unworkable so far as making goods available for consumers willing to pay prices which, on spot, would be based on current replacement costs plus charges and a profit to the seller.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.5	255.5	255.0	277.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—The position of sweet, expressed oil was definitely very firm mainly because of production difficulties and transport troubles. The range of sellers price views was more than ordinarily wide, but the general minimum was $2 per pound.

Avocado.—The local market held material sufficient to meet the current volume of spot needs, but there was hardly a surplus of materials and the undertone of the market was very firm.

Bay.—Rather more than the recent amount of competition was noted on the spot last week, but the development was without permanent action on the general price position.

Bois de Rose.—This item was the feature of the market. Licenses have been granted for the import of goods from Brazil and, ultimately, the present shortage which caused the sharp rise in prices will be relieved and the production of derived materials may be resumed on a fair basis. Whether license granting will be permanent is another and unanswered question.

Calamus.—Trivial quantities were still warehoused in this country, but the quantities were hardly sufficient to make a basis for a true estimate of market values. Nor can replacement be made at this time.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—There appears to be plenty of capsicum peppers in this country, but the prices asked also appear to be above ceiling limits.

Cedarleaf.—Firm on the spot because of strength evident in the price views of the country-producers of the item. The current demand is not particularly active.

Cedarwood.—The producers' price ideas show strength, but the GMPR acts to deter the development of a spot price that might fully reflect the views of producers.

Celery.—Not much available, but such as is held here is in strong hands at very high prices. It is still quoted under the GMPR ceiling.

Cinnamon.—New arrivals noted. Record shows landing of 1 case and 5 drums of bark oil, and also 5 drums of leaf oil. The leaf oil has been continuously in fair supply, but the holding of bark oil has been small, and the market has held around $35 and $40 per pound, being more or less nominal. The price is far over that of March, 1942, which governs the GMPR limitations.

Citronella.—Sufficient stocks of Ceylon oil are present to keep the market subject to a deal of competition and to make prices rather uncertain without a firm order in hand.

Clove.—Deliveries are on a not too satisfactory basis and some distributors complain of difficulty in getting needed replacements. Others say they have plenty; that there is no shortage. Yet, there has been mighty little raw material reach this market for a very long period of time.

Eucalyptus.—A strong article in all aspects, and were it not for the influence of price control, spot values would probably be much higher.

Hemlock. — A firm item. Sellers' price views vary more widely than under normal conditions. Most urgent demands are being met.

Juniper.—It is doubtful if any genuine U.S.P. oil can be obtained, this because the supply of juniperus communis is practically exhausted, although lately there has been a limited quantity offered at 70c. per pound. Oil now produced is made from other and American varieties of berries that yield a product considerably different than the U.S.P. oil.

Fir.—This article is substituting for the so-called Siberian pine needle oil, and its sales are said to amount to a substantial volume at attractive prices.

Lemon.—Not much change in the recently but very slightly improved delivery position. The situation is still far from normal and a return to that desirable state of affairs must await such time as containers become available in sufficient quantities and labor scarcity has been satisfactorily solved.

Lemongrass. — Importations continue and receipt of 38 drums of material from foreign parts is noted. Meanwhile, there seems to be plenty of domestic-produced material warehoused on this market.

Lignaloe.—It may be that the high demand which had been caused by scarcity of Brazilian bois de rose may be relieved by the arrival of parcels the import of which has been at last licensed by government agency. However, lignaloe from Mexico continued in firm position last week.

Nutmeg.—Before the United States went to war, this article was around $4.50 per pound. Today, it is nominal around $7 per pound. And there is very little available in most quarters while the leading producers have abandoned the article entirely because of inability to get a steady supply of distillable nutmegs.

Orange.—Plentiful supply gave former users of lemon and peppermint oils—now so scarce—an article that might yield itself to a program of popularization with the consuming product of sweetmeats and the like.

Peppermint.—The standoff between the actual producer and the spot distributor continued. Primary market

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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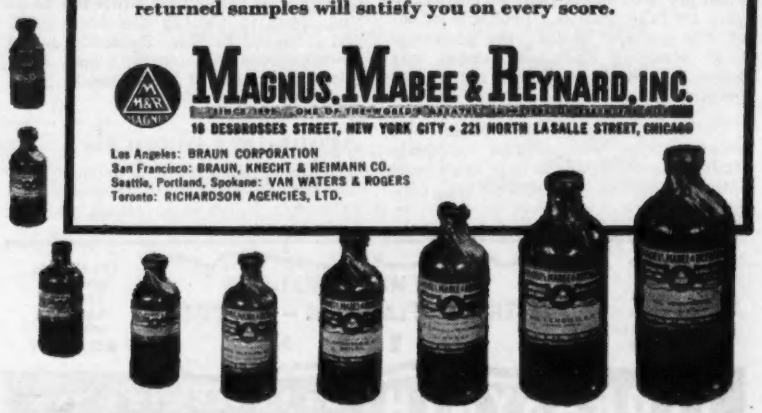

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first-hands do not like their ceiling, and are disposed to hold supplies with a view to persuading OPA to raise the ceiling. Spot distributors find little "nourishment" in selling oil at their ceilings and, in fact, have little to sell because many primary market suppliers are still watchfully waiting the favorable effect on the propaganda which is still flowing into Washington with the purpose of pushing the farmers' ceiling higher. The farmer is still thinking in terms of $7 per pound as compared with the farmers' ceiling of $5.50 per pound. A deal of cogitating goes on regarding the probable effect of the present ceiling on plantings next season. The government has asked for the production of more peppermint.

Petitgrain.—Steady in price and moving very well within moderate limits. The Paraguay article finds most interest among manufacturing consumers.

Rue.—Not much help locally and improvement or increase of reserves is difficult. Meanwhile, the call has become circumscribed by the stocks readily at hand.

Sassafras.—Importation of the article keeps reserves for manufacturing purposes in fair shape. The general price position of synthetic material is favorable, but that of natural oil of domestic production is not so well placed.

Wormseed.—Situation tight as a drum—and it has been mainly the farmer who has pulled down the lock-ring lever to tighten the drum head and raise the prices. There are many who, because of country prices, have been forced out of merchandising the material.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool.—Licensing of bois de rose for import—at last achieved—should ultimately improve the stock position of linalool. For the time being at least, numerous companies formerly distributing the article go without stocks.

Menthol.—Cables offered goods from Brazil at $32 per kilo last week—or approximately $15 per pound. This compared with the reported Brazilian ceiling of $29 per kilo, or about $14.10 per pound. There is a wide difference in the reports about the amount of menthol which Brazil can supply; also about the peppermint acreage under cultivation or to be cultivated.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Steady to firm in all quarters in a completely stable market.

Musk.—On the firm side and under good consuming request for stocks not overly plentiful with either producers or distributors.

Phenylacetic Acid.—Stabilized and very firm. Demand rather routine in most instances, but still fairly satisfactory most of the time.

Phenylethyl Alcohol. — Demand rather low at the moment, but the undertone holds very steady in the absence of much competition between suppliers.

Safrol.—In fair supply. Moving in good volume and in sufficient quantities to have apparently stabilized the recently easier prices.

Thymol.—Leading makers have done a good job in keeping the requirements of pressing kind covered on a fairly prompt delivery basis.

—O-P-D—

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Zinc cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.35 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,6,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 -	.19½
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
85% or more, bgs., c.l.	dlvd.. lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅝-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10⅝-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.	Pac. cst. ½c		
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb.	dms.. lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 -	.31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06½-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cna., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd.,	bbls., works. ton.	75.00 -	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Jan. 3 issue of OPD.

Obituaries

Dr. Harold S. Adams

Dr. Harold Stanard Adams, vice-president, plant manager and a director of the Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich., died December 4. He was fifty-seven years of age. Born in Pittsfield, Mass., Dr. Adams was graduated from Williams College in 1911 and later received an M.A. from Amherst College and a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Chicago. He was formerly with E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J., and the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

Surviving are his wife, a son, and a sister.

V.C. Daggett

V. Chapin Daggett, founder of Daggett & Ramsdell, maker of toilet preparations, this city, died in his home, Kew Gardens, Queens, L. I., December 9. He was eighty-four years of age. In 1929 the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey purchased the Daggett & Ramsdell organization. Mr. Daggett retired as president but remained as a director.

William J. Kneen

William James Kneen, a member of the mechanical staff of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER for more than thirty years and foreman of the composing room for around twenty-five years, died December 5 in his home in the Bronx. He was sixty-eight years old. A son and a grandson survive him.

Mrs. Alice G. Trigg

Mrs. Alice Gibbons Trigg, wife of Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, died December 7 in Washington. Mrs. Trigg had been ill for some time.

Surviving, in addition to her husband, is a son, Ernest T. Trigg, jr., of Malvern, Pa.

Harold Kingsley Ferguson, founder and president of the H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial builder, died in Cleveland, December 9. He was sixty years of age.

Robert Dunn Howerton, Chicago manager of the Calco Chemical Company, died in Chicago December 5. He was forty-two years of age.

Matthias F. Levenson, of the Levenson Chemical Company, Omaha, Neb., died recently. He was forty-six years of age.

George J. Marceau, manager for the Manhattan Drug Company, Brooklyn, died December 7. He was sixty-five years of age. He was a former representative of the Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Company in Central America and of the Merck Drug Company in Canada. Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a son.

Will Benton Norris, who spent thirty-three years in the fertilizer industry, and founded the Norris Fertilizer Company in 1923, died November 30. He was fifty-eight yearse of age.

Frank A. Vockrodt, secretary of the Carborundum Company since 1942, died December 9. He was fifty-eight years of age.

—O-P-D—

Continental Can Advances Jeffress, McKewen, Funderburg

J. B. Jeffress, jr., formerly secretary and treasurer, has been elected a vice-president of the Continental Can Company. He will act as assistant to the president. Sherlock McKewen has been elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and W. H. Funderburg, formerly in charge of packers' can sales, has been put in full charge of all the company's sales, with the title of vice-president in charge of sales.

—O-P-D—

P.A. Executives to Meet

The executive committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents will have its midyear meeting January 22 and 23 in Cleveland, Ohio. President Ben R. Newberry has called the meeting for discussion of topics out of national activities and regional requests. The sessions will be in the Hotel Cleveland.

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Suspension Extended Castor Oil Allocations

—Continued from page 3

be filed with the Food Distribution Administration on form FDA-478.

Although allocation of castor for other uses is suspended by the amendment to FDO No. 32, the aggregate use of all fats and oils (including castor) in manufactured products is regulated in a general order, FDO No. 42. The use of castor in paint-reducing oils is a blending process not regulated by the general order.

The new suspension order does not change the reporting requirements which provide that persons accepting delivery of castor oil in excess of 1,000 pounds per month (3,000 pounds per quarter) for use or processing into other products should file monthly and quarterly reports with the Bureau of the Census on forms BM-1 and BM-2. Wholesale and retail distributors, however, are not required to file these reports.

—O-P-D—

Merck & Co. Three Plants Fly Army-Navy 'E'

Under Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson has announced that all three plants of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, has won the Army-Navy Production Award for the second time. The company's main plant is located at Rahway, N. J., the East Falls Plant in Philadelphia, Pa., and the Stonewall plant in Elkton, Va.

—O-P-D—

Fairmount Chemical Sales Office in 136 Liberty St.

Fairmount Chemical Company, manufacturer of fine chemicals, has moved its sales office to 136 Liberty street, this city. The company was formerly located at 126 Liberty street.

—O-P-D—

BUY MORE BONDS

U.S. Revenue Returns Showed Gains in October

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for October, 1943, compared with October, 1942, were as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	October 1943	October 1942
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$1,000,777.70	$312,693.21
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $6 per gallon	49,173,583.34	70,057,013.69
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $6 per gallon	23,416,491.79	7,925,272.13
Gasoline	22,863,919.32	31,622,272.41
Lubricating oils	5,645,908.41	3,266,333.47
Narcotics, including special taxes	35,423.33	61,414.22
Oleomargarin special taxes	334,488.06	129,260.01
Totals	$2,180,124,474.01	$702,692,952.41

Quantities Taxed

	October 1943	October 1942
Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons	8,195,597	17,513,310
Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons	3,902,748	1,981,318
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons	5,180,510	7,337,395
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	991,914	106,526
Oleomargarin, uncolored, pounds	58,009,906	34,524,400

—O-P-D—

OPA Allows Increase In Byproduct Coke

To cover increased labor and coal costs, the Office of Price Administration has announced an increase of 80 cents per net ton in ceiling prices for byproduct foundry and byproduct blast furnace coke manufactured in the Central West. An increase of 80 cents per net ton in the maximum prices for industrial and domestic byproduct coke produced in the Central West will be announced shortly, OPA said.

OPD—12-13-1943 66

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Chemical Products Department

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Petroleum Derivatives

Shortages In Many Derivatives Increase As War Needs Keep Draining Supplies

With the demand for petroleum chemicals and virtually all other derivatives of petroleum reaching far larger proportions than usual in the concluding months of the year, independent refineries, lacking crude oil production of their own, are having even greater difficulty than hitherto in procuring an adequate supply of crude oil, pressingly needed for conversion into solvents, liquefied gases and waxes as well as gasoline, fuel and lubricating oils. And the growing shortages in these produchts, heretofore most notable on the Atlantic seaboard and Middle West, are becoming still more pronounced not only in these regions but also on the Pacific Coast.

Obviously, the trouble which the independent refiners are experiencing in obtaining enough crude petroleum to meet their mounting requirements does not stem from any inadequacy of the current output of the American oilfields—now running at an unprecedentedly high rate and substantially augmented by importations from Mexico, the Caribbean and South America—but is due chiefly to the increasing drain on supplies arising from the constantly swelling and well-nigh insatiable needs of our forces in the air, on the land and on the sea in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion. Even with the steadily improving transportation facilities now afforded by newly completed pipelines and a partial restoration of tankship service from Gulf ports to the East coast, this war drain is making such heavy inroads upon the supply as to reduce to comparatively meager proportions the crude oil available for civilian uses.

Now that the Pacific coast is also feeling the effect of this war drain, the Office of Defense Transportation has taken steps to relieve the tension in that region by permitting shippers of petroleum and its products to remove tankcars from the East coast movement and use them for shipments to the West coast. The ODT's action on this score, taken through an amendment to its general assignment order ODT 7, effective December 9, has had the effect of unfreezing the tankcars in the Eastern petroleum movement, so that they may be shifted at any time to authorized essential West coast movements. The original ODT order on this subject had frozen all of the 70,000 tankcars engaged in the East coast petroleum movement as of December 29, 1942, and all cars subsequently put into such service.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, 72 octane, leaded, Western Pennsylvania, lower field, ¼c. per gal.

Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 150 viscosity, Western Pennsylvania, 1½c. per gallon.

Reduced

Kerosene, 42-44 waterwhite, Kansas, ¼c. per gallon.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A substantial amplification of buying operations has been noted in the allocated grades of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas within the past week and orders are now being placed at such a steadily increasing rate as to suggest an even grea'er volume of business in these solvents throughout the remainder of this month and in January, with the unallocated grades also in steadily growing demand.

Shipments of the new basic material, consisting of a xylene compound, 25 percent of which is in the form of toluol fractions, wi h the remaining 75 percent in xylol fractions, are going forward to processors much more freely than heretofore and results from its use are proving satisfactory.

The only annoying unfavorable feature of this new xylene compound is its relatively higher cost to the processors, due to its classification by railroad carriers at a higher freight rate than that named for xylene and toluene, individually. Application for a unification of this freight rate with that for its ingredients has already been made and it is expec ed that the request for this lower rate will be granted in due course.

There is likewise a brisk demand for the aliphatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Moving in steadily increasing volume on both military and civilian accounts. Market holding firm. Industry complying with PAW's distribution order No. 18 without undue hardship.

Lacquer Diluent.—Continues in keen demand from the paint industry. Prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirits.—A sizable buying movement is well under way in virtually all grades of this petroleum derivative. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent. — In increasingly brisk request, with the manufac urers of synthetic rubber leading in takings. Market strong.

Stoddard Solvent. — Processors of this dry-cleaning agent booking a constantly increasing volume of orders on both military and civilian accounts. Prices firmly held.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—An ex ensive buying movement continues to be recorded with virtually all paint interests represented, but with war production contractors receiving the preference in the filling of orders. Tone holding firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Paint industry and other consuming interests are sizable takers of petroleum solvents and diluents Orders emanating from the war effort are still running at relatively high levels, in spite of some modifications and changes recently made in the constituents of the basic material used in the making of high solvency aromatic naphthas.

Los Angeles, Dec. 10.—Although the urgency of war needs in thinners and diluents has tended to diminish slightly here on the Pacific Coast, the necessity for amplifying the production of high-octane gasoline still further has taken up whatever slack there might otherwise have been in the manufacture of these items. Suppliers, as a whole, are keeping up fairly well with both industry and war needs.

Tulsa, Dec. 10.—Continued diversion of much plant capacity to the production of constituents of high-octane gasoline is still holding down both current output and offerings of petroleum solvents and diluents in the Midcontinent region. The demand is keen but largely unsatisfied, even when interrefinery transactions are resorted to in effort to fill proffered orders.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—The carrying-ou' of the hugely stepped-up government program for high-oc'ane-gasoline-making is stripping the market of this liquefied gas to the extent that there is little left for civilian users. Prices firmly main'ained.

Heptane.—Continues in keen demand. Market strong.

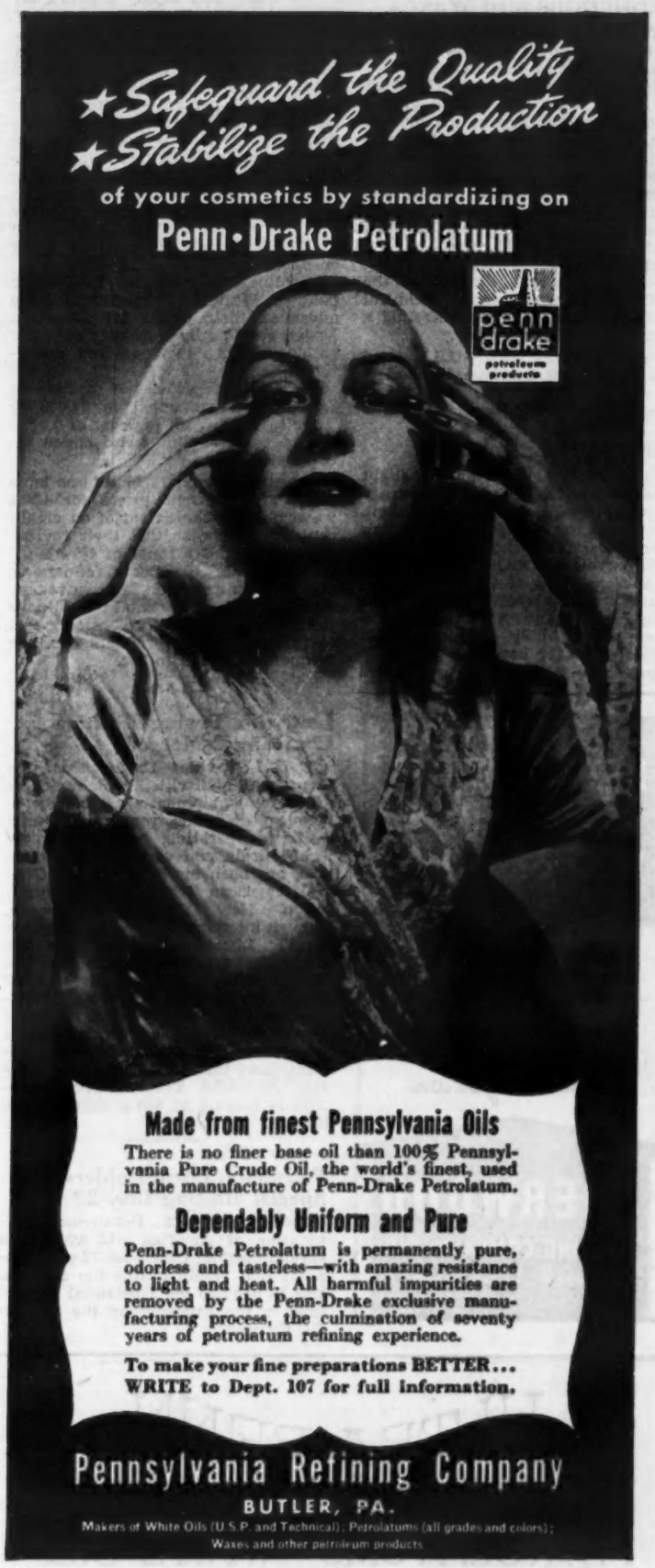
Hexane.—Moving in increasing volume into consuming channels. Tone firm.

Octanes.—In steadily mounting demand. No change in price structure.

Pentanes.—A slowly expanding demand is noted for these liquefied gases. Market steady.

Propane.—Absorption of the lion's share of the current output and offerings by war production contractors, bent upon satisfying the ever-increasing war requirements for high-octane gasoline, is keeping the supply available for civilian use so low as to leave little for private industrial purposes.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9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PHOSGENE
(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)
NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

PETROLEUM SULFONATES
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest keeps up well, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Paraffin.—A growing shortage of both crude scale and refined grades continues to characterize the market for these waxes, with virtually none of the fully-refined grades whose melting points run above the 133-135-degree levels available anywhere. With the demand constantly growing, prices are being strongly maintained on all grades.

Petrolatums. — A steady buying movement is noted throughout the U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades, with the market manfesting a steadily stiffening tendency.

White Mineral Oils.—U.S.P. and technical grades continue in moderate request with prices well maintained throughout.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — Another slight reduction is noted in the daily average of domestic production of crude oil, with this average output for the week ended December 4 showing a drop of 29,400 barrels to 4,384,250 barrels from the average yield of 4,413,650 barrels for the previous week. This is 40,850 barrels less than PAW's recommendation for the daily average for December—4,425,100 barrels.

Fuel Oil.—Increasing ease is noted in the motor fuel supply situation on the East coast. The consumption of fuel oil for the production of electrical energy during October has totaled 1,651,869 barrels, as compared with 1,556,600 barrels in September—an increase of 6.1 percent—according to a report by the Federal Power Commission. But, despite the recent increase in stocks on the Atlantic seaboard, nationwide stocks of light fuel oil have shown a decline of 830,000 barrels to 45,357,000 barrels and those of heavy fuel oils, a drop of 540,000 barrels to 61,603,000 barrels during the week ended December 4.

Gasoline.—Refiners in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania have advanced their prices for 72-octane leaded gasoline by a quarter cent per gallon, making their revised quotation 7¾c.

The nationwide stocks of gasoline on December 4 amounted to 71,040,000 barrels, showing an increase of 1,060,000 barrels for the week ended on that date.

Kerosene.—Refiners in Kansas have marked down their prices for 42-44 waterwhite to the extent of an eighth cent per gallon, so that their revised quotations show a range of 4⅝-4⅞c.

Lubricating Oil.—Some refiners in Western Pennsylvania have advanced their prices for neutral oil of 0.25 pour test, 150 viscosity by 1½c. per gallon to 29½c., but other refiners continue to quote from 25c. to 28c.

—O-P-D—

Louisville Drying Machine Company Is Merged

The Louisville Drying Machine Company, Louisville, manufacturers of drying equipment used chiefly in recovery of grains from brewery and distillery operation, but also largely in chemicals, and various other products, has been merged with the General American Transportation Corporation, New York and Chicago, through interchange of stock, in which A. W. Lissauer, president of the Louisville company, which he has headed since 1923, receives 7,667 shares of General American Transportation stock for his 50,040 shares of Louisville Drying, of which he was sole owner, the deal involving something more than $300,000, in that General American Transportation common is trading at $40 a share in the market.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Corp. Holders Special Meeting Dec. 22

Stockholders of Petroleum Corporation of America will vote at a special meeting December 22 on a proposal that would enable the corporation to acquire the substantial interest held in the company by the Sinclair Oil Company.

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Industrial Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

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(Parenthetic figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Dichloroethyl Ether

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Chemical

Choloroethylating agent in—
- Organic syntheses

Starting point in making—
- Dichloroethyl sulphate
- Pharmaceutical chemicals (replacement of chlorine atoms by other chemical groups)
- Plasticizers (replacement of chlorine atoms by other chemical groups)

Insecticide and Fungicide

Coupling agent for—
- Derris root sprays (gives solutions that disperse completely in mineral oils)

Starting point in making—
- Insecticides (replacement of chlorine atoms by other chemical groups)

Toxicant in—
- Aqueous solutions used for ridding soil of—
  - Japanese beetle grubs, sod webworms, wireworms, other pests

Petroleum

Poor solvent for—
- Paraffinic constituents of oils

Powerful solvent for—
- Naphthenic constituents of oils

Separating agent for—
- Naphthenic and paraffinic constituents of oils

Resins

Starting point in making—
- Resins (replacement of chlorine atoms by other chemical groups)

Diphenyltriazene

Fuel

Ignition accelerator for—
- Diesel engine fuels (No. 37 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels)

Heptadecanol

(3:9-Diethyltridecanol-6)

Chemical

Intermediate for making—
- Flotation agents
- Palsticizers
- Wetting agents

Introducer of—
- Alkyl group of high molecular weight into other compounds

New organic chemical offering the following properties—
- Mild odor
- Not readily oxidized, therefore does not turn rancid through oxidation or polymerization
- Practically insoluble in water
- Stable liquid

Cosmetic

Intermediate for making—
- Cosmetic bases
- Perfume esters

Dye

Intermediate for making—
- Dyestuffs

Insecticide

Intermediate for making—
- Insecticides

Miscellaneous

Suggested as antifoaming agent (claimed to be especially useful where high temperatures are encountered and the more volatile antifoaming agents would be lost by evaporation)

Pharmaceutical

Intermediate for making—
- Drugs and pharmaceutical agents

Soap

Intermediate for making—
- Organic type detergents

Licorice

(Uses given below cover both the root and the extract)

(Licorice Root: — Barenzucker, Bois Doux, Bois de Reglisse, Glicirrizza, Glycyrrhiza, Glycyrrhizae Radix, Lakritze, Liquiritial Radix, Liquirizia, Liquorice Root, Orozuz, Palo Dulce, Racine Douce, Racine de Reglisse, Radice di Liquirizia, Radice di Regalizia, Radix Liquiritiae, Raiz de Alcacuz, Raiz de Regaliz, Regaliz, Reglisse, Sussholz, Sussholzwurzel, Sweet Wood)

(Licorice Extract:—Black Licorice, Estratto di Liquirizia, Extract of Glycrrhiza, Extract of Liquorice, Extracto Acuoso de Regaliz, Extracto de Regaliz, Extractum Glycyrrhizae, Extractum Liquiritiae, Extract de Reglisse, Jus de Reglisse, Lakritzensaft, Lakriz, Legorizia, Licorice, Liquorice, Regaliza en Ballos, Regalizia, Stick Licorice, Suc de Reglisse, Succo di Liquirizia, Succus Liquiritiae, Sucre Noir, Sugo di Liquirizia, Sussholzsaft)

Beverage

Flavoring agent for various hard and soft drinks

Chemical

Source of—
- Glycyrrhizic acid

Cosmetic

Flavoring agent for—
- Cosmetic preparations
- Dentifrices

Firefighting

Ingredient of—
- Firefighting foaming agents for the extinguishing of class "A" and class "B" fires, especially large fires in oiltank farms

Food

As a chew (the root or stick for children)

Flavoring agent for—
- Candy

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
- Tin-plating solutions

Mining

Flotation agent for—
- Minerals

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Suggested for use as—
- Consistency imparter to lozenges, pills, and troches
- Demulcent
- Flavoring and masking agent
- Laxative

Starting point in making—
- Compound licorice powder
- Extracts (from the root)

Tobacco

Flavoring agent for—
- Chewing tobaccos
- Cigarets
- Pipe tobacco
- Snuff compositions

Ingredient of—
- Aromatic compositions for impregnating cigar boxes

2:6-Lutidin

(Dimethylpyridin, 2:6-Lutidine)

Chemical

Organic chemical offering the following properties—
- Freezing point, 6.0°C.
- Boiling point, 142.9°C.
- Specific gravity, 0.928(25°C./4°C.)
- Colorless liquid
- Very soluble in water and in most organic solvents, including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers

Suggested for use in making—
- Synthetic organic chemicals
- Pharmaceutical chemicals

Dye

Suggested for use in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs

Insecticide

Suggested for use in making—
- Insecticides

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of **5167** *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* **$10**

Fertilizer Materials

November Fertilizer Tag Sales Show Substantial Increase—Agency Considered for Handling Ammonia Nitrate

Fertilizer tag sales recorded an unusually high figure for the month of November. Total sales were 85 percent larger than a year ago and more than double those of November, 1941. Sales last month mounted to 463,000 tons and reflected the early buying of next Spring's fertilizer requirements. Total sales for the eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 6,958,000 tons, an increase of 1,119,000 tons, or 19 percent above the corresponding period of a year ago. About all of the increase was registered during the last five months. The increase for the Fall season was 57 percent over last year and was attributed chiefly to the desire to discount next year's wants.

War Food Administration was reported to be considering a proposal to have a single agency of the government take over the handling of ammonia nitrate in the East, including the material for the TVA, the ordnance plants and that being imported from Canada, as a solution of the complex situation that has developed in the distribution of the product. The problem has developed from the varying costs of transporting ammonia nitrate from the point of production to the areas of consumption.

A general license, expiring June 30, 1944, was issued December 8 by the Bureau of Mines to farmers and share-croppers for the purchase of sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate as fertilizer for use in the production of food, fiber, medicinal herbs, tobacco, or inedible oils. The general license relieves those covered by it only from the duty of applying for individual licenses. It does not relieve them or anyone else from the duty of keeping records on the acquisition and disposition of sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate.

Farmer manpower combined with the release of labor from the closing down of certain munition plants in New England has improved the manpower situation to some extent in the North. In the South, the situation has not improved, and the shortage of manpower was considered the chief obstacle to production. Prisoner labor can only be utilized when the camp is in the vicinity of the fertilizer factory.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Supply situation has improved through the operation of ordnance plants in the South. Buying interest is not entirely friendly to this material, although resistance seemed to be decreasing.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Steady demand was satisfied by regular shipments through allocated supervision. Supply situation favorable enough to meet requirements. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended Dec. 4 indicate a production of 39,948,720 pounds from that source.

Bone Meal.—Very little domestic ma erial was available for fertilizer use. Substitution of defluorinated phosphate has increased for feeding purposes. All imported bone meal was used to feed livestock.

Castor Pomace. — Production continued well sold ahead and the market remained short of supplies for additional use. Tests of pomace from Brazilian beans showed some 7 percent ammonia content.

Dried Blood. — No improvement could be noted in the buying conditions for fertilizer. The scarcity of domestic combined with relatively high prices has checked actual business. Imported was all routed for feeding requirements.

Fish Meal.—Production activities reported over, except off the North Carolina coast. Fertilizer trade received relatively little scrap owing to active call for meal for feeding wants. During October 720,000 pounds were purchased for lend-lease.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: November

	Equivalent tons—November		
	1943	1942	Jan.-Nov.
Virginia	13,350	10,175	448,081
North Carolina	77,631	29,687	1,272,496
South Carolina	58,680	27,180	816,993
Georgia	59,240	37,697	995,977
Florida	102,480	67,270	731,685
Alabama	34,250	1,650	698,050
Mississippi	29,831	29,588	455,045
Tennessee	7,219	100	226,485
Arkansas	8,960	5,050	174,665
Louisiana	9,900	7,950	193,268
Texas	8,250	5,320	163,400
Oklahoma	900	.....	15,068
Total South	436,691	221,067	6,193,043
Indiana	12,290	25,864	396,680
Illinois	14,886	750	103,066
Kentucky	4,681	1,845	159,387
Missouri	156	25	89,717
Kansas	.....	.....	16,279
Total Midwest.	32,013	28,484	764,529
Grand total	468,704	249,551	6,957,572

Nitrogenous Material.—Demand has kept above production and the market for immediate shipment was practically bare of supplies. A similar situation also prevailed in other parts of the country. The outlook revealed no particular encouragement for a nearby easing of buying conditions.

Soda Nitrate.—Steady flow of material reported against orders regulated by WPB. For the current year ending June 30, 1944, negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of 700,000 tons of Chilean nitrate with a 60-day option for the purchase of an additional 300,000 tons.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Heavy production was maintained, although it was admitted that manpower shortage may become more acute in the Florida area as the citrus crop matures. Although the fruit picking season is a short one, the relatively high wage schedule has always proved attractive to experienced labor. The unusually heavy call for superphosphate has kept mining operations of phosphate rock around peak levels so far.

Superphosphate. — Shipments to mixers moved about as rapidly as material could be produced. Facilities reported equal to make the government's goal if enough sulphuric acid is delivered to plants and sufficient labor is made available. A ceiling price of 66 cents a unit of available phosphoric acid content a ton for sales of superphosphate run-of-pile, f.o.b. cars at Hagerstown, Md., was established by OPA, an increase of 2½c. was also established at Shreveport, La. triple superphosphate produced at Siglo, Tenn., was advanced from 70c. to 74c. to cover increased cost of producing from Florida phosphate rock.

Potashes

Mixers cannot depend on any additional general allocation of potash during the second period, which ends March 31 next year. Production of muriate is expected to increase 80,000 tons during 1944-1945 season, but the anticipated domestic output still is somewhat less than requirements stated by WFA for fertilizer consumption. An active call for shipment was reported while the movement remained under WPB allocation.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Favorable supply conditions have permitted the maintenance of heavy sulphur shipments and stocks seemed sufficient to cover any demand that might develop. So far transportation facilities have been able to handle deliveries promptly. Demand for imported pyrites continued active enough to absorb offerings when available. The heavy call for sulphuric acid seemed to assure a ready market for basic products that enter into the manufacture of that ma.erial.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Dec. 10.—Production of mixed fertilizers is reported well in advance of previous years with factories pushing ahead as fast as materials and manpower will permit. The greatest difficulty confronted is in the production of tobacco and citrus fertilizers in which relatively high percentages of organic ammonia are required, now very scarce. Some early ordering by farmers for deliveries is reported but not up to what the manufacturers need for the largest and most economical production. Potash, superphosphate, ammonium nitrate and sulphate of ammonia are reported reaching fert lizer plants under fairly steady deliveries.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.—Fish Scrap.—With only one part of the menhaden fishing areas active, this being the region of North Carolina, production has naturally been of small proportions, and no important additions are anticipated until Spring. It appears that weather conditions are not favorable to better results. The schools were so far out at sea that the smaller craft engaged were not able to follow them. Reports of sales of scrap were lacking, and outlook was for a continuance of limited activity, since producers have turned their scrap into meal. The demand was steady because of the scarcity of protein for feeding. The ceiling on scrap remained at $1.21 per unit, with an addition of $3 per ton allowed for grinding and another $3 for bagging.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Material in some sections of the fertilizer materials market is being offered a little more freely for the first time in a long period. This is one of the results of the increasing livestock slaughter. However, it apparently has not had the effect of undermining the market tone. The feeling seems to be strong and buyers are still apparently anxious to obtain even larger quantities. Blood is firm, tankage firm and bone materials steady.

Los Angeles, Dec. 10.—Production and sale of animal and fish products last week continued relatively light and there was a general lack of news in the chemical fertilizers market. Conditions were in the whole entirely unchanged from the preceding period. There are small lots of materials being allocated out to regular customers, so report the handlers of organics, while chemicals are being shipped routinely against allocations. Truck gardening appears to be getting a fair amount of attention, insofar as spreading operations are concerned.

Ruling prices are:—Ammonia nitrate—Sellers quote $70 per ton, with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant; Canadian material delivered on same price equalization.

Ammonia Phosphate. — The quotation is $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, and $57 for 11/48 material, delivered California points.

—O-P-O—

Trade Briefs

C.V.H. Laboratories, this city, has been formed with a capital of 200 shares no par value. Directors and subscribers are:—Harry G. Kosch, H. H. Sternstein and S. H. Gritz.

E. O. Andrews has been appointed manager of the Household Products Division of the R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J. Mr. Andrews was sales manager of the Midway Chemical Company, this city, for the past twelve years.

Kramer Ink Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles county, with a capital of $15,000. Directors are: Jacob E. De Kramer, of Temple City, Calif.; Kathryn Griffin, of Los Angeles; and Ervin P. Schneider, of Kalamazoo, Mich. The new corporation is represented by Richard Glass, 800 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. William I. Myers, who has been acting dean of the New York State College of Agriculture since the death of Dr. Carl E. Ladd in July, has now been made dean of the College by action of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University at their October meeting.

Lawrence C. Bischmann has been added to the research staff of the Institute of Gas Technology, Chicago, Ill. He was formerly associated with Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and Universal Oil Products Company.

P. L. Megna, formerly secretary and treasurer of Garguilo & Amendola, this city, has joined Casas & Co., manufacturers' export managers, this city.

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Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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THROPP 36" RUBBER MILLS with motor drive

THROPP 42" RUBBER MILL

ROYLE No. 1 TUBER motor drive

ROYLE No. 3 TUBER motor driven

ROYLE No. 4 TUBER motor driven

WATSON-STILLMAN STEAM HEATED PLATEN PRESS

3 HYDRAULIC PRESSES 17" Ram, 6'6" stroke, with pumps

1 GUILLOTINE HYDRAULIC CUTTER

LIQUIDATION

Fort Washington Chem. Co.

1—STEEL JKTD. ACID STILL; 5' dia. x 19'3" deep with 24" sump bottom

1—GLASS LINED VAC. STILL; 55" dia x 23½" overall

2—STEEL JKTD. AND AGTD. VAC PANS; 5' dia. x 5'9" deep

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2—4' x 12' ROTARY ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; with Steam Trunion

1—RICHARDSON HOPPER SCALE

2—BALL MILLS; 6'6" x 13' L.

4—LEAD MELTING POTS

2—GRUENDLER HAMMERMILLS; No. 4 and No. 5

3—IRON ACID PUMPS

1—SHRIVER, 24" IRON FILTERPRESS

1—RAYMOND, 00 PULVERIZER; with complete classifier

1—HYDRAULIC PRESS; down ram

LIFT TRUCKS, SCALES, LAB. PEBBLE MILLS, CONVEYORS, ETC.

JUST PURCHASED JUST OFFERED

1—JAY-BEE No. 3 JR. HAMMERMILL

1—DOPP, 300 gal. JKTD. KETTLE

4—W & P JKTD. MIXERS; 9 gal. cap.

2—CRANDALL FILLING MACHINES; single spout

3—18" IRON FILTERPRESS; open delivery

3—VERTICAL STEEL DIGESTERS; with agitators

1—BUFFALO, 5' x 12' VACUUM DRUM DRYER

1—RUGGLES COLE DIRECT HEAT DRYERS; 4' x 29'

2—LOUISVILLE STEAM TUBE DRYERS; 6' x 35'

1—HARDINGE 5' CONICAL MILL; with 8' GAYCO Separator

2—BALL MILLS; 4'6" x 22'

1—STEEL ALCOHOL RECOVERY UNIT

1—JEFFREY, 35" x 18" PULVERIZER

DOUBLE EFFECT STEEL EVAPORATOR SALT FILTERS, ETC.

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Agencies Wanted

ESTABLISHED CINCINNATI firm covering Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky, would be interested in representing actual producers of pigments, chemicals, oils and colors. BOX 754, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—One 42-in. Sturtevant vertical rock emery mill. BOX 760, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 746, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WANTED—Fifty or one hundred-gallon glass coated or stainless steel storage tanks, complete with side outlet. Phone or write: Lynette Cosmetics, Inc., 840 Broadway, New York City. GRam. 3-1229.

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ETHICAL TABLET manufacturer will consider large or small private formula uncoated tablet contracts. Latest equipment available for tablets up to ¾-inch diameter. Reasonable rates. BOX 761, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WANTED for rent, section of plant suitable for production of synthetic chemicals. Metropolitan area preferred. About 2,000-5,000 square feet with shipping and receiving facilities, and source of electric power and water available. BOX 757, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

—*Continued on page 71*

Come and See How

"CONSOLIDATED"

USED MACHINERY

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Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.

2—PEBBLE MILLS 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined. Other sizes.

6—3 ROLLER MILLS up to 16x40

6—DRY POWDER MIXERS 4800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes

2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS: 1—Iron 5'x4'.

7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1—No. 10 jacketed 30 gal.

1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.

3—2" Wilfley SAND PUMPS.

10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS. 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 36" x 12'.

1—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.

6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 5—45 gal

1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL

29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCRE. NS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.

1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal

1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.

1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.

1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.

1—36' dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.

1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.

1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER

4—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

ROTEX SIFTERS

2—No. 632 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x 84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.

Excellent rebuilt condition.

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WANTED: Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants.

You can help War Production by sending us your list.

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Food Products Plant

1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY DRYER, 20" diameter.

1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY COOLER, 20" diameter.

1—16" ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.

1—J.P. DEVINE 40" x 6½" single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.

1—BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP, with 1¼ HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor, new.

1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP 8" x 8" x 12".

1—ANDERSON, No. 1 OIL EXPELLER, with 6" diameter x 10' long pressure heater conveyor (tempering apparatus) and Gump Feeder. Recently completely reconditioned.

1—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGE with block tin bowl, motor driven with AC motor, complete.

1—Union Steam Pump Company, No. 100 VISCOLIZER, chain motor driven to 5 HP, AC motor, including bronze head, recently installed.

1—BUFFALO single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 48" diameter x 40" face.

1—12" x 12" DEVINE VACUUM PUMP, with 15 HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor.

1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER.

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation. Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.

1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.

2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS

1—ALUMINUM 350 gal Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.

1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.

2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".

5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.

2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.

1—Devine horiz jack VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

1—Kinney 4 x 3" jack. ROTARY PUMP.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.

2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.

2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

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WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT
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Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

150-TON BLAST FURNACE
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Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

Send for Complete Listings.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS

4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high 3300 gal
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2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5" high, 480 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES

1—86" dia x 7'9" high bottom jacket 2400 gal
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal

MIXING TANKS

1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS

10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

HARD TO GET

5—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

—SPECIAL—

3—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

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FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
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Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 70*

Materials Offered

CAFFEINE - MENTHOL dementholized peppermintoil. Buying agency in Brazil, with excellent connections, offers its services to U. S. importers. First-class references. BOX 759, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

JUST PURCHASED

JUDGE CONCENTRATOR

Park City, Utah

Consisting of—Ball Mills, Crushers, Dorr Thickeners, Classifiers, Tanks, Bucket Elevators, Boilers, Motors, etc.

PULASKI UMBER CO.

Pulaski, Pa.

Consisting of—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, Bucket Elevators, Rotary Dryer, Bag Packers, Motors, etc. Can be sold individually, or as a complete unit together with buildings and property.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CIRCULARS

SPECIALS

1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, EXCELLENT CONDITION.

1—Devine No. 23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, having 13—59" x 78" shelves, complete.

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with 12—42" x 42" shelves.

1—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, complete with motors.

1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Kettle or Still, with lead condenser and piping.

1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.

1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

1—Buffalo 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.

1—Pfaudler 125-gal. Vacuum Pan.

1—Pfaudler 300-gal. Jacketed Kettle.

2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.

1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.

1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer.

2—Buflovak and Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.

2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

6—Tolhurst 32", 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals.

3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.

1—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump.

10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

3—Lead Lined 1,700-gal. Vacuum or Pressure Tanks.

2—Copper Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.

3—Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30".

Partial list only. Send for bulletins covering complete stock of Chemical Process Equipment.

BRILL Equipment Co.

183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 747, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED OBSOLETE jars, bottles, caps, ointment cans, collapsible tubes, powder boxes, talcum cans, lipstick holders, containers of all kinds, printed or unprinted, raw materials, finished products, what have you to sell before inventory? Write, send samples and prices today. B. Becvar, 2539 So. Lawndale avenue, Chicago 23, Illinois.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 190, 200 and 360 gals. capacity

COPPER TANK

66" dia. x 7' high, with coil and agitator.

COATING PAN (copper)

J. H. Day, 60" dia. ball bearing, like new.

PUMPS

2 Deming Muller Centrifugal, 120 GPM, 150' head, direct connected to 7½ HP Motors and starters.

DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new. EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months.

H. LOEB & SON

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SPECIAL

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp. Mill, complete.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Proctor Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
6—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Homogenizers 5 H. P. and 10 H. P.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Sperry 18" x 18' Bronze Filter Press.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
1—Dry Mixer, 1200 lbs.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—3 Roll water cooled 15" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 00 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Stedman and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps

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Write for Complete Bulletins
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STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Department E

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Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 762, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

EXPERIENCED PAINT buyer wanted by large industrial concern in southern United States. State experience, age, salary expected in first communication. BOX 752, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT PRODUCTION supervisor, experienced with roller mills. Permanent position with progressive firm. Good opportunity. Advise age, training, experience, salary, draft status and submit recent snapshot. BOX 748, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED, draft exempt, capable of handling control laboratory on pharmaceutical specialities and standardization of vitamin products by the newest method. Give experience and personal data. BOX 755, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIALS IN KETTLES

50 Gal. Copper Jacketed, Closed
400 Gallon Copper Jacketed & Agitated
600 Gallon Copper Jacketed & Agitated
600 Gallon Copper Jacketed—No ag.
50 and 60 Gal. Alum. & Monel Jacketed
100 Gal. Nickel Jacketed
150 Gal. Jacketed, Lead Lined, Agitated
500 Gal. Closed, Jacketed, Glass Lined
2—50 Gallon, Closed, Jacketed, Glass Lined
7—60 Gallon, Steel, Jacketed—7-16" plate
500 Gal. Closed, Jack & Ag. Patterson Steel
1800 Gal. Bethlehem "Frederking" Cast Iron
2—Devine C. I. 200 Gallon, Agitated
Valley Iron 350 Gal. Closed, C. I. & Agitated

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)

59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan copper Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—600 sq. ft all-copper Condenser.
1—24" Attrition Mill with 20 hp. motors.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.

909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

WANTED

Experienced pill or tablet machine operator for permanent position with nationally-known manufacturer in Western New York. Good pay, good working conditions. Applicant must have statement of availability from present employer. Write, stating qualifications for this position to Box 756, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN — Heavy chemicals. Good postwar future. Must have pleasing personality and fair knowledge of chemistry. Midwest resident preferred. State age, employment record and salary desired in first letter. BOX 701, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SHADER FOREMAN—Good production man; understands mixing, roller mills and shading. Can give first-class references. Free to locate anywhere; draft exempt. BOX 743, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, Ph.D., with 25 years rich experience in animal glues, liquid glue, hot setting glue, gelatin, casein glue, blood-albumene, other adhesives, oils, fats, pigments and pharmaceuticals. BOX 763, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

N.Y. Paint Club Holds Xmas Party-Meeting

—*Continued from page 4*

dustry for immediate exemption from the present relatively low quotas, as urged by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Mr. Merritt, in his address, called upon all exponents of the paint trade to participate in the work of the Committee for Economic Development, designed to assure employment of all employables through an all-embracing stepping-up of the wheels of commerce and industry in the postwar period.

"If we bring the European countries up to the point where they can help themselves quickly, we can bring our own boys home that much sooner, which will mean a saving of fats and oils in the long run. The present per capita civilian consumption of fats and oils is about 44 pounds per annum but the per capita consumption of those engaged in warfare is 60 pounds. If 10,000,000 of our men are restored to civilian life at a saving of 16 pounds of oil per capita, approximately 160,000,000 pounds of oil would be preserved."

Continuing, Mr. Thompson said that, although most people deem linseed oil distinctly a paint ingredient and even the paint trade has naturally considered it "as peculiarly its own," it can be used for edible purposes and enters very materially into the fats and oils relief picture.

"Present quotas of linseed oil and castor oil," he concluded, "would be increased considerably were it not for the European relief problem. Still, if we did not have to face that problem, I doubt whether the paint industry could get shipping space to import castor beans and flaxseed.

"Hence, until we know accurately the fats and oils requirements of the Nazi-dominated countries, the paint industry should not expect to get any additional quotas of linseed oil."

In the discussions which followed the addresses of Messrs. Thompson, Ladd and Craig, A. E. Horn, of the A. C. Horn Company; Leo Silverstein, of Benjamin Moore & Co.; R. Weinstein, of Globe Paint Company, and A. E. Hortung, of Flood & Comstock Manufacturing Company, participated.

TANKS

PRESSURE

3—3' x 15' Jacketed—180 lb. Pressure.

1—5' x 22' Seamless — Lap Welded — 500 lb. Pressure.

1—10' x 25' Dished Bottom —¾" Shell—Lock Cover.

1—10' x 25' Jacketed — ¾" Shell—Lock Cover.

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ARECANUTS—70 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
400 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
ASBESTOS—27 bgs, 2,700 lbs, Asbestos, Ltd
16,461 bgs, 1,646,100 lbs
BANANA FLAKE—100 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
CARDAMOM—18 cs, Peek & Velsor
22 cs, J L Hopkins & Co
20 cs, D Hecht & Co
143 half cs, Volkart Bros
50 cs, Volkart Bros
CASHEW KERNELS—1,001 cs, 50,050 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
300 cs, 15,000 lbs, L Martin
1,158 cs, 57,900 lbs, W A Camp & Co
583 cs, 29,150 lbs, H A Johnson & Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, A E Rittwagen
629 cs, 31,450 lbs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
1,400 cs, 70,000 lbs, H A Higgins & Co
2,600 cs, 130,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
800 cs, 40,000 lbs, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
800 cs, 40,000 lbs, Chase National Bank
200 cs, 10,000 lbs, National City Bank
1,300 cs, 65,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
1,200 cs, 60,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
1,300 cs, 65,000 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
300 cs, 15,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—10,200 bgs, 1,530,000 lbs, National City Bank
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, First National Bank
1,665 bgs, 249,750 bgs
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
CHINA CLAY—22 cks
CINNAMON—108 bls, 10,800 lbs, Holland Colombo Trading Co
110 bls, 11,000 lbs, A G Dunn
221 bls, 22,100 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
268 bls, 26,800 lbs, C M Van Slilvoldt
118 bls, 11,800 lbs, Volkart Bros
138 bls, 13,800 lbs
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
13,089 bgs, 14,617,800 lbs
RESIDUE—3,334 bgs, 250 tons
COLORS, POTTERS—2 cks
DYES, ANILIN—4 dms
DYESTUFF SYN—83 dms
ERGOT—100 dms, S B Penick & Co
GLUESTOCK—667 bgs, H Remis & Co
GUM, CHESHIRE—100 bgs
COPAL—2,603 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
50 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald
1,336 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers Pyatt Co
1,447 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg
6 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
1,037 bgs, O G Innis Corp
LOCUST BEANS—100 bgs
GYPSUM—300 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro
200 bgs
HARDENING POWDER—140 dms
HAWTHORN BERRIES—20 bgs
20 bgs, S B Penick & Co
LICORICE ROOT—5 bgs
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—100 bgs, Schiefield, Donald & Co
TRISILICATE—50 dms, Schiefield, Donald & Co
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—100 cks
NAPHTHALENE—830 bgs, Ore & Ferro Co
NUX VOMICA—265 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, CASHEW SHELL—100 dms, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
600 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co
100 dms, Merchants National Bank
355 dms
CHAULMOOGRA—25 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
CINNAMON BARK—4 dms, Volkart Bros
CINNAMON LEAF—5 dms, Volkart Bros
CITRONELLA—4 lms, Dodge & Olcott Co
4 dms, Orbis Product Corp
4 dms
15 dms, Volkart Bros
COCONUT—1,000 tons
COD—200 cks
100 bbls
170 cks, Bowring & Co
CODLIVER—243 bbls, Scott & Bowne
45 dms, Iceland Trading Co
200 bbls, G Gaspar
270 dms, McKesson & Robbins
604 dms
LEMONGRASS—12 dms, Volkart Bros
2 dms, Polak's Frutal Works
4 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
2 dms, E T Bush
2 dms, Givaudan Delawanna
2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler
2 dms, Orbis Product Corp
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
PAPAIN—20 cs, Dodwell & Co
25 cs, S B Penick & Co
28 half cs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
30 cs, Oceano Shipping Co
20 cs, American Ferment Co
SASSY BARK—1 bg, S B Penick & Co
TALC—230 bgs, N Kirchberger & Co, Inc
TAMARINDS—38 bgs, Marbas Trading Co
½ bbl, Marbas Trading Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—10,026 bgs
TEA FLUFFS—1,000 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—157 cks, A V Berner & Co
TURMERIC—300 bgs, W M Allison & Co
WAX, BEES—67 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
CARNAUBA—78 bgs, 15,600 lbs, Lenape Trading Co
6 bgs, 1,200 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
7 bgs, 1,400 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
5 bgs, 1,000 lbs, H M Diehl & Co
12 bgs, 2,400 lbs, Bank of London South America
24 bgs, 4,800 lbs, S C Johnson & Son, Ltd
22 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
55 bgs, 11,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
11 bgs, 2,200 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
68 bgs, 13,600 lbs, T G Cooper & Co
26 bgs, 5,200 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
WHITING—300 bgs

—O-P-D—

Permanente Corporation, Sacramento, Calif., has purchased a dolomite ore body, source of magnesium, in the Hollister, Calif., region from Howard Harris at a price reported to be $25,000.

W. R. Grace & Co., this city, stockholders have approved the proposed increase in the authorized no par common stock from 290,000 to 580,000 shares. Two shares will be distributed for every share now outstanding.

Solvents Allocations Cut by Peoria Strike

—Continued from page 4

the government at an early date to terminate the controversy and restore the plant to operation.

The strike is directly affecting the war program, it was stated, since the materials produced at the plant go into the manufacture of protective coatings for airplanes. The supply for such uses is being reduced by as much as 50 percent, it was added. The WPB officials view the strike as impairing the war effort almost as much as if the riveters in an airplane production plant had walked out on their jobs.

As of December 9 the entire matter was in the hands of the War Labor Board as a result of a hearing held by the board on a telegraphic order to the union, CIO local 12504, to show cause why the striking workers should not be subjected to the penalties of the Smith-Connally act for violation of the no-strike pledge. The show cause order was on the question whether the board should not recommend to Economic Stabilization Director Vinson that the workers be relieved of their draft deferments and other privileges and be subject to induction in the army.

The hearing, which ran for nearly three hours, was chiefly characterized by charges of broken faith on both sides.

—O-P-D—

Brooklyn Varnish Names Murphy Production Head

Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company has appointed John A. Murphy production manager. Mr. Murphy started in the paint business with Devoe & Raynolds, in Newark, and after holding various positions, was made superintendent of varnish production. He left Devoe to join Robert Rauh, Inc., manufacturer of synthetic resins, Newark, as plant manager.

In 1931 Mr. Murphy was associated with the Ra-Var Corporation and in 1933 entered the service of the Standard Varnish Works, Staten Island, N. Y. He was with this company eleven years as superintendent of the varnish division, plant manager and director of varnish research. Mr. Murphy is a former President of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, and is at present, on the advisory committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

—O-P-D—

I.F. Laucks Gets 'E' Star

I. F. Laucks, Inc., manufacturer of construction glues, wood preservatives and paints, has been awarded a star to add to the Army-Navy "E" pennant at its Seattle plant, for continued outstanding production of war materials over a pereiod of six months.

—O-P-D—

Phoenix Color Co. Sold

The Aridye Corporation, a subsidiary of the Interchemical Corporation, has entered into an agreement to purchase the Phoenix Color & Chemical Company, Paterson, N. J. The plant was taken over December 11.

—O-P-D—

Ky. Minerals Study Planned

Governor Keen Johnson of Kentucky has announced plans for the transfer from his general emergency fund of $30,000 to be applied by the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky for a study of minerals in Kentucky.

AS YOU NEVER DROVE BEFORE!

Many a soldier owes his life to a commander who drove him to the utmost in battle—*never let him slacken for a single fatal instant!* And after the war, many a worker will owe his economic safety to a leader who drove him continuously for higher Pay-Roll allotments for the purchase of War Bonds!

Despite higher taxes and prices, the average worker still has more money than ever before—particularly on the basis of the *family* income. With others in the family earning, too, just let the worker 'figure it out for himself', and he usually will realize that *now* he can put more into War Bonds than he has been doing.

That's why the Treasury Department has set new quotas for the current Pay-Roll Allotment Drive—*quotas running about 50% above former figures.* These quotas are designed to reach the *new* money that's coming into the family income. Coming from millions of new workers . . . from women who never worked before . . . from millions who never before earned anything like what they are getting today!

The current War Bond effort is built around the *family* unit, and the Treasury Department now urges you to organize your War Bond *thinking*—a
your War Bond *selling*—on the basis
your employees' *family* incomes.
details, get in touch with your lo
War Finance Committee which will su
ply you with all necessary material
the proper presentation of the new p
to your workers through your lab
management committees.

Today about 30,000,000 wage ea
ers, in 175,000 plants, are buying W
Bonds at the rate of nearly half a b
lion dollars a month. Great as t
sum is, *it is not enough!* So turn-to
day! Get this new *family income p
working!*

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